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'Kuomintang Remnants' Reported Training Mon Rebels in Burma
42000010 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
16 Sep 88 p 9

[Text] Kuomintang remnants have set up a military training center for Mon rebels in Burma 4 km from the border in Kanchanaburi Province.

A former KMT officer said yesterday the center, opposite Thong Pha Phum District, was being run by officers from the North.

"We plan to arm the Mon rebels or other ethnic people in the area so they can defend themselves," he said. "The first training course should be finished soon."

According to the officer, two senior Mons have been assigned to high positions in the camp. Nai Yang has been named chairman of the local military zone, while Nai Art is military commander.

A Thai military intelligence source said an armed unit was spotted by an air patrol near Ban Rai, Thong Pha Phum, about 4 km from the Burmese border.

The unit's activities were not known, he said, but it was possible it was engaged in the teak, rattan and tin ore trade or other contraband.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

Academic: Analysts on PRK Subject to Censorship, Information Control
42000011 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Sep 88 p 6

[Article by Michael Vickery, visiting research fellow, Centre for Asian Studies, University of Adelaide, Australia]

[Text] No one should be more aware than Kavi Chongkittavorn of the biased news about Indochina (THE NATION August 24, 1988), and not just locally. In October 1986, I was invited to speak on Kampuchea at Chulalongkorn University, as a representative of a different type of source, neither journalist nor official disinformation agent, but a long-time student of Kampuchea recently returned from my third post-1979 visit to Phnom Penh. Kavi was present, and afterward he asked me to write an article with the same information for THE NATION. A few days later he informed me his editor said it could not be printed.

The main problem is not the lack of alternative sources of information about Kampuchea, nor is blame to be placed only on disinformation "spoon-fed by Thai authorities." The problem is not even in lack of opportunity for Thai journalists to visit Kampuchea because of disapproval from their government. Just recently SU ANAKOT (No 391, 31/8-6/9/31) published a sympathetic article about Kampuchea by 'Phai Sam Sek.' And I suppose the use of a pseudonym illustrates one of Kavi's points, but I have yet to notice it reproduced in English in THE NATION or BANGKOK POST.

The main problem is the witless reverence shown by most Bangkok, Hong Kong, and Washington-based western journalists for anything emanating from the 'western intelligence' or 'western diplomatic' sources with which they pepper their articles, and the refusal of their employers, or the employers of Thai journalists, to acknowledge information which contradicts the views of their own regimes.

One of the points I made at Chulalongkorn in 1986 was that recent changes in top PRK personnel indicated a clear trend toward a genuine Khmer administration, not dominated by persons with longstanding Vietnamese connections. This became even clearer later in the year with further changes in Phnom Penh, and I attempted to place an article on the subject in about a dozen newspapers in Australia, the U.S., and Thailand. There was only one acceptance, in Australia.

Even the 'diplomats,' 'intelligence sources,' etc, seem taken in by their own disinformation. Having for years apparently believed what they were feeding the public on the question of Vietnamese troops—that their annual partial withdrawals were hoaxes, that they wanted to stay forever, that the PRK would collapse if they were withdrawn, the realization this year that the Vietnamese really have accomplished substantial withdrawals, that they

fully intend to withdraw the rest of the near future, and that Kampuchea has a functioning administration in the PRK, has caused almost more consternation than the Vietnamese invasion in 1979, and we have been faced with the spectacle, particularly during the run-up to the Jakarta meeting, of ASEAN now trying to delay Vietnamese withdrawal until they can get another act together—which they apparently hope will be an alternative foreign armed force to occupy Kampuchea in their favour until a suitable docile regime may be set in place.

These manoeuvres, and the ponderous seriousness with which they are treated by house-broken journalists, would be merely comic if it were not for the continued needless harassment being imposed on Kampuchea.

Swiss Protestant Delegation

BK1709071588 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0416 GMT 17 Sep 88

[Summary]—Phnom Penh, 17 Sep (SPK)—Kong Samol, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers in charge of the Council of Ministers' offices, received in Phnom Penh on 14 September a delegation of the Swiss Protestant Organization (HEKS) led by its president, Samuel Andres. Kong Samol thanked the Swiss organization for supporting the PRK national reconciliation policy. Samuel Andres praised the achievements scored in the past 10 years by the Cambodian people. The delegation left Phnom Penh on 15 September at the end of an 8-day visit in Cambodia. During its stay, it visited Kompong Speu Province and fish farms in Phnom Penh.

166 Returnees in Chikreng District

BK2609062188 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian
0430 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Excerpt]—Between January and September 1988, Chikreng District in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province received 166 misled persons, including 123 Pol Pot soldiers, 34 Son Sann soldiers, and 9 Sihanouk soldiers, who brought along 99 assorted weapons.

18 More Returnees Presented to Authorities

BK2709063688 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0432 GMT 27 Sep 88

[Excerpt]—Phnom Penh, 26 Sep (SPK)—On 13 September, 18 Sihanoukists led by Yin Saroeun, commander of the 3d Division's 507th Battalion, presented themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Angkor Chum District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey border Province, located 300 kilometers northwest of Phnom Penh. After receiving a training course in Thailand, confessed the commander at a meeting held in the district seat, my 36 colleagues and myself were sent into the interior of the country in order to commit acts of sabotage and plunder. We frequently had clashes with the KPRAF. We led a very hard existence and met with numerous difficulties due to famine and illness. In particular, the Polpotists often opened fire at our group, and worst of all, on 4 September, they killed 2 and wounded 10 of our men, and abducted 6 others.

More Returnees Reported

*BK2709130188 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1104 GMT 27 Sep 88*

[Excerpt]—Phnom Penh SPK September 27—In September 30 misled people deserted their rank and returned to the revolutionary administration in Kompong Cham Province, bringing along seven assorted

guns. The returnees, who came in groups from three to five persons, included one ex-commander of a Sereikan company. In the first 9 months of this year, the provincial administration received 627 misled people, including 508 Polpotists, 109 ex-Sereikans [Son Sann's men] and 10 ex-Molinakans [Sihanoukists] with 242 assorted guns and a quantity of other water materials. The number shows an increase of 213 people over 1987.

Taiwan Fishing Boats To Operate in EEZ
42130005c Jakarta *KOMPAS* in Indonesian
22 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Twenty-two Taiwanese fishing boats will soon be using long lines to catch fresh tuna in the Indonesian EEZ [Exclusive Economic Zone]. The catch will be put ashore at Jakarta's Ocean Fishing Port; it can then be quickly exported from Sukarno-Hatta Airport.

At a press conference held at the Muara Baru Fishing Port on Friday [19 August] R. Soeprapto, director general of fishing, said that the Taiwanese fishing boats are now on their way to Indonesia and that they will arrive about 27 August.

Soeprapto said that these fishing boats are part of a cooperative effort with Minasanega Pertiwi, Inc., an Indonesian company, to catch fish within EEZ waters, and, what is more important, to take advantage of the excellent foreign market for fresh tuna at a time when Indonesian fishing companies are still having problems with the availability of boats.

When the number of long-line boats is increased, fresh tuna exports will also increase. At the present time fresh tuna exports amount to an average of 20 tons a day. The Taiwanese boats will allow an increase of 8 tons, for a total of 28 tons a day. The goal is 100 tons of fresh tuna a day by the end of the year.

No Competition

The Taiwanese tuna boats will operate out of the Muara Baru Fishing Port and will catch tuna in the Indian Ocean from south of Java to west of Sumatra. There are many tuna in that area; after operating for 7 to 10 days the fish can be quickly exported from Jakarta.

At the present time there are two ships from Honduras operating out of Muara Baru and there are 12 Indonesian fishing boats operating in the Indian Ocean. However, said Soeprapto, these foreign boats will not compete with Indonesian boats.

The Taiwanese long-line boats being imported are between 40 and 80 tons. Each ship will produce on the average 10 tons of fresh tuna a month, i.e. the 22 boats will be able to export 220 tons a month. The ships already operating out of Muara Baru can produce 100 tons of fresh tuna a month.

The director general said that Indonesian fishing boats are free to operate in archipelagic waters and in the EEZ; foreign boats are only allowed to operate in the Indonesian EEZ, i.e. 12 to 200 miles from the coastline. "So, Indonesian boats are freer to choose their fishing grounds," he said. There is a lot of tuna in the Banda Sea, the Sulawesi Sea, the Straits of Makassar, the Gulf of Tomini and the waters of North Maluku.

NU Chief Stresses Need for Change in Islamic Schools
42130005b Jakarta *KOMPAS* in Indonesian
22 Aug 88 pp 1, 8

[Text] Islamic schools must follow social changes closely and must control those changes so that they do not deviate from religious principles. Islamic schools, as agents of change, must carry out programs of social development as part of the effort to seek the conceptualization and realization of desired social development.

Abdurrahman Wahid, chairman of the NU's [Muslim Scholars Organization] PB [executive committee], made this statement at a seminar entitled "Paradigms of Change in Society and in Islamic Schools," which was arranged by the Organization of Islamic School and Social Development (P3M) and held at the Al-Masturiah Islamic School in Cisaat, Sukabumi [West Java], about 100 km from Jakarta, last Saturday [20 August].

Abdurrahman said that the social development programs carried out by Islamic schools could be examined from two viewpoints—the theological and the strategic. From the theological point of view these programs have two main components which are closely tied to Islamic views on social arrangements.

The first is the character of life in the Islamic schools and the second is the way power is used in those schools. Islam is dedicated to equality, justice and democracy. "Social development should be built on this framework," added Abdurrahman Wahid, whose nickname is Gus Dur.

Very Few

The chairman of NU's PB gave an example: social development will not be successful if equality, justice and democracy are not fostered within Islamic school life. Examples are if Islamic teachers just give orders and do not consult with the students or if a teacher is selfish and does not want to make sacrifices. "This is where the challenge lies, because Islamic schools depend on Islamic teachers. It's all of a piece, and the Islamic teachers' role is decisive," he said.

After having laid out these basic ideas and analyzed Islamic schools up to this point, Gus Dur said that very few Islamic schools could be said to have succeeded in putting into effect their social development programs. Most of them have failed, and this includes the Tebu Ireng Islamic School in East Java. "It turns out that from the point of view of character of life, equality, justice and democracy this framework has not yet been applied fully. This is just an example and at the same time a self-criticism," said Abdurrahman, who is himself from Tebu Ireng.

Gus Dur also considers it important to view the social development carried out by Islamic schools in a broader context, i.e. as a collective effort to seek a balance between the individual and society. He warned that up to now Islamic social theory has been one-sided. It has emphasized the individual's obligations to society; efforts to create a more even balance between the individual and society have fallen behind.

Within the strategic framework Abdurrahman thinks that social development can be attacked with a cultural and sociocultural approach. "In that way Islamic schools can play a role in finding desired social forms through social development," he said.

Biographic Information on Indonesian Personalities

Brig General R. Pramono, KOSTRAD Chief of Staff

42130006 Jakarta *ANGKATAN BERSENJATA* in Indonesian 9 Aug 88 p 1

[Excerpt] On Monday [8 August] Indonesian Army Brigadier General R. Pramono was made the new chief of staff of the KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Reserves Command], replacing Indonesian Army Brig Gen Suparman A. in a ceremony held at the KOSTRAD Headquarters in Jakarta. This newly-appointed officer, who currently is participating in a LEMHANNAS [National Defense Institute] Regular Course, formerly was the chief of staff of KODAM [military area command] I/Bukit Barisan. According to plan, the former KOSTRAD chief of staff will occupy his new post as commander of the Army Major General Sintong Pandjaitan.

Mar'ie Muhammad, Taxation Director General
42130006 Jakarta *MERDEKA* in Indonesian 10 Aug 88 p 9

[Text] Jakarta, Tuesday [9 August], MERDEKA—On Wednesday [10 August], Finance Minister J. B. Sumarlin, will appoint Drs [doctorandus] Mar'ie Muhammad as the new director general of taxation, replacing Drs Salamun Alfian Tjakradiwiria who is then to be employed in the DPA [Supreme Advisory Council].

Mar'ie Muhammad formerly was the director of development for the State-Owned Enterprises Agency (BUMN) of the Monetary Directorate General, Department of Finance.

A tall, thin man, this new taxation director general was born in Surabaya on 3 April 1939 and is a Muslim. In 1969, Mar'ie obtained a master of science degree in economics for accountancy from the University of Indonesia.

His career at the Department of Finance began on 1 June 1970 when he was a probationary employee of the State Comptrollers Directorate of the Department of Finance.

Then, on 10 January 1973, he became the acting chief of the Industrial Enterprises Service for the State Enterprises Financial Development and Shareholding Directorate, Monetary Directorate General. Subsequently on 3 August 1976, Mar'ie was appointed head of the Industrial Enterprises Subdirectorate. This was followed by his appointment as director of BUMN Development, Monetary Directorate General, Department of Finance, a position he held from 6 June 1979 until he was appointed taxation director general.

He participated in various training courses and seminars abroad, including Manila in the Philippines, the United States, and Yugoslavia.

In addition to being the BUMN Development director, Mar'ie was the president commissioner of P.T. [limited liability company] SIER, commissioner of P.T. Sucofindo, and a member of the State Electricity Public Enterprises Supervisory Board.

Maj Gen Joko Pramono, KODAM I Commander
42130006 Jakarta *SUARA PEMBARUAN* in Indonesian 15 Aug 88 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] Medan, 15 August—Indonesian Army General Edy Soedradjat, Army chief of staff (KSAD), acted as the inspector at the handing over ceremony transferring the command of KODAM [military area command] I/Bukit Barisan from Major General Asmono to Maj Gen Joko Pramono at the Fort Medan paraground on Monday morning [15 August].

Maj Gen Joko Pramono graduated from the National Military Academy in 1961 and is of the same generation as Major General Asmono and Maj Gen Raja Inal Siregar, governor of Sumatra. Asmono, who has been the commander of the Bukit Barisan Military Area since 6 June 1987, according to information received, will become the first assistant for pacification at the ABRI [Republic of Indonesia Armed Forces] Headquarters.

Maj Gen Sintong Panjaitan, KODAM IX Commander

42130006 Jakarta *TEMPO* in Indonesian 20 Aug 88 p 23

[Text] When Maj Gen Sintong Panjaitan was appointed PANGDAM [commander of military area] IX/Udayana on Friday [19 August], people were not surprised. Many have been predicting that Sintong's career would soar.

Sintong's name began to be heard when he led a KOPASSANDHA [Secret Warfare Troops Command] (now KOPASSUS [Special Forces Command]) unit that liberated the Garuda-owned *Woyla* aircraft that was hijacked by the Imron gang in March 1981 at the Don Muang Airport in Bangkok. At that time, he was the commander of KOPASSANDHA group 3 in Cijantung, Jakarta. After this successful operation, his rank rose from lieutenant colonel to colonel.

The successful liberation of the *Woyla* actually was not Sintong's first successful operation as a commander. On 1 October 1965, this native of Tarutung, North Sumatra, brought a small RPKAD (Army Paratroop Commando Regiment) to Jakarta to attack the RRI [Radio Republic Indonesia—state-owned broadcasting service], which was being held by pro-G-30-S/PKI [abortive 30 September 1965 coup/Indonesian Communist Party] troops. First Lieutenant Sintong succeeded in his mission. In addition, he was involved in various combat operations such as participating in the operation to annihilate the PGERS [Sarawak Peoples Guerrilla Band] in West Kalimantan, the OPM [Free Papua Organization] in Irian Jaya and Kahar Muzakkar in South Sulawesi.

Sintong is the sixth of 10 sons of a health care-giver and, of course, gives the impression of being a "warrior."

His career continued to rise. After about 3 years as commander of the Air Traffic Control Training Center in Batujajar, West Java, Sintong was appointed commander of KOPASSUS in 1985. He replaced his friend, Brig Gen Wismoyo Arismunandar, who graduated with him from the AMN [National Military Academy] in 1963 and who was then appointed chief of staff of the Udayana Military Area. Sintong's subsequent position was commander of the Army Infantry Weapons Center in Bandung.

As the Udayana Military area commander, Sintong replaces Maj Gen Djoko Pramono, who was promoted to PANGDAM I/Bukit Barisan. The Udayana Military Area Command covers the Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara and East Timor regions. Apparently Sintong obtained a special assignment to heighten security in this region, especially in Bali, as an example of security for all of Indonesia.

Brig General Winanto, Naval Academy Governor
42130006 Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 20 Aug 88 p 10

[Excerpts] Jakarta (AB)—The post of governor of the Naval Academy (AAL) was handed over by the former governor, Indonesian Army (Marines) Major General Edy Hidrosin, to his replacement Indonesian Army (Marines) Brigadier General Winanto on Saturday (13 August) in a ceremony held at the AAL in Morokrembangan, Surabaya.

Maj Gen Edy Hidrosin is retiring.

Brig General Winanto formerly was deputy commandant of the Naval Staff and Command School in Jakarta. The former Marine private, born in Solo, had various assignments in Marine Corps units. It should be noted that among them was that of commander of the KJPAM [Amphibious Para-Reconnaissance Company] team

which was detailed to take away the bodies of the Seven Heroes of the Revolution killed in Lobang Buaya in 1965. At that time, Brig General Winanto held the rank of Marine captain.

Maj General Soelarso, East Java Governor
42130006 Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 27 Aug 88 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Surabaya (SUARA KARYA)—Minister of Home Affairs [MENDAGRI] Rudini values greatly the *legowo* spirit of East Java Governor Wahono, who was not prepared to be nominated again for a second term. He said that Indonesian Army Lieutenant General (Ret.) Wahono, who has administered East Java for the past 5 years, was one of the best sons of East Java.

MENDAGRI Rudini expressed his appreciation in a speech made when he appointed Major General (Ret.) Soelarso as East Java governor during a special plenary session of the East Java Level I DPRD [provincial legislature] in the Graha Wicaksana Pradja, Governor's Office in Surabaya on Friday [26 August]. "I value greatly Pak Wahono's *legowo* spirit (devoted with a spirit of greatness). It was his personal request. He said he was not prepared to be renominated," said Rudini, his eyes brimming with tears.

Governor Soelarso is not unknown to the people of East Java because he was the commander of [Military Area Command] V/Brawijaya in East Java in 1985. The father of five children began his career as a member of the Army in 1951 with the rank of second lieutenant in the infantry.

This man, born in Semarang, Central Java, on 11 August 1929, was trusted as the Republic of Indonesia defense attache in the Soviet Union from 1971 to 1974. Before he became governor, he was the director general of immigration for the Department of Justice.

Professor Ida Bagus Oka, Bali Governor
42130006 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Aug 88 p 12

[Text] Another rector was elected governor. On Monday afternoon [29 August], Prof Dr Ida Bagus Oka (52 years old), rector of Udayana University (from 1977 to 1986) in Denpasar, was appointed by Minister of Home Affairs Rudini as governor of Bali for the 1988-92 term of office. This graduate of the Medical Faculty of Airlangga University in 1963 replaces Prof Dr Ida Bagus Mantra, who has served two terms as governor of Bali. The son of a policeman, who became a member of the Surabaya Students Movement, has four children from his first marriage in 1963 to Ida Ayu Putu Suari, deceased. The daughter of Ida Bagus Rurus, Bali SEKWILDA [regional secretary], died in 1972. Ida Bagus Oka, who is 178 cm tall was a widower for 2 years. In 1974, he married Ida Ayu Asiawati. He has three children from this marriage.

Brig General Warsito, West Nusa Tenggara Governor
42130006 Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 31 Aug 88 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Jakarta (AB)—Rudini, minister of home affairs, appointed Indonesian Army Brigadier General Warsito as West Nusa Tenggara governor in Mataram on Tuesday [30 August].

Brig General Warsito, born in Banyumas, Central Java, on 10 October 1938, married Yati Azizah Aningsih, and has three children, two boys and a girl.

After graduating from Section B of the SMA [senior high school] in 1959, he continued his education at the AMN [National Military Academy] and graduated in 1962. In addition, he studied at the SESKOAD [Army Staff and Command School] in 1974 and 1975 and at the SESKO-GAB [Joint Services Staff and Command School] in 1978 and 1979. In 1963, he became DAN TON [platoon commander] of KODAM [military area command] III/17 Augustus in Payakumbuh, DAN KIE INS [Instruction Company commander] of the RPKAD [Army Command Combat Regiment] in Magelang in 1965 and 1966, DAN KI PUR [Combat Company commander] of the PUSPASSUSAD [Army Special Forces Center] in Pontianak from 1967 to 1969, DAN DEN PUR [Combat Detachment commander] for KOPASANDA [Secret Warfare Forces Command] in Magelang in 1971.

He served as commander of the East Timor Security Operation Command, commander of Division 1/KOSTRAD, Jakarta, and chief of staff of KODAM IX/Udayana in Denpasar.

Lt General H. Ismail, Central Java Governor
42130006 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 25 Aug 88 p 1

[Excerpts] Semarang, KOMPAS—Rudini, minister of home affairs, on Wednesday morning [24 August] appointed Lt Gen (Ret.) H. [haji] Ismail as governor of Central Java for the second term of office for the 2-year period, 1988-93.

H. Ismail was born in Maos (Cilacap, Central Java) on 31 December 1927, the first of six siblings in the Partodihardjo family.

This father of eight children was graduated from the SMP [junior high school] in 1945 and from the Military Academy in 1948. He also graduated from the Generalstab Der Fungrungs Akademie Der Bunder Wohr (West Germany) in 1967 and from the LEMHANNAS KRA-IV [Force Regular Course-IV of the National Defense Institute] in 1974.

Before becoming central Java governor for his first term (1983-88), Ismail was the secretary of the LEMHANNAS (in 1975), PANGDAM [commander, military area] II/Bukit Barisan in Medan (in 1977), PANGKOSTRAD [Army Strategic Reserves Command commander] in Jakarta (in 1980) and PANGDAM VII/Diponegoro (now PANGDAM IV/Diponegoro) in Semarang (in 1981).

Brig Gen H. Ramli Hasan Basri, South Sumatra Governor

42130006 Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 6 Sep 88 p 1

[Excerpts] Jakarta (PELITA)—Rudini minister of home affairs acting for President Suharto, according to plan will appoint, on 12 September 1988, Indonesian Army Brigadier General H. Ramli Hasan Basri as governor-chief of the Level I South Sumatra Region, replacing H. Sainan Sagiman who administered this region for two terms.

This candidate for governor formerly was inspector of education and training for the Army Inspectorate General.

H. Ramli Hasan Basri was born on 1 October 1937 in Ranau, Palembang. He is married to Fauzia Alva Bari, who presented him with three children. His formal education consisted of the People's School, SMP [junior high school], SMA [senior high school] until 1957. He then continued his education at the National Military Academy in Magelang, graduating in 1961.

This senior officer also participated in the paratroop course, KUPALTU [administrative officers advanced course], SUSLAPA [officers training course] and SESKOAD [Army Staff and Command School], SESKO-GAB [Joint Services Staff and Command School], and LEMHANAS [National Defense Institute] courses. Among other positions in which he served were platoon commander in Amurang, North Sulawesi, company commander in Mabagu City, North Sulawesi, trainee in the Infantry PUSDIK [Education Center] in Bandung, and WADAN YONIF 721 [deputy commander, 721st Infantry Battalion] in Pare-Pare, South Sulawesi.

Other positions which he held were KAS BRIGIF 8 [chief of staff, 8th Infantry Brigade] in Prabumulih, South Sumatra, KASREM I [chief of staff, 1st Regiment] in Curup, Bengkulu, commander, RTP [Combat Team Regiment] 8/IV, operational duty in East Timor and BRIGIF in Prabumulih, assistant for intelligence KODA [area command] HANKAM [Department of Defense and Security] in Dili, East Timor, Republic of Indonesia defense attache in Iran, KAS KOPUR [chief of staff, Combat Command] II/KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Reserves Command] in Jakarta, KASDAM [chief of staff, Military Area] VII/Wrb in Ujungpandang, and finally IRDIKLAT [inspector for education and training] ITJENAD [Army Inspectorate General] in Jakarta.

Mochamad Said's Reelection as East Java GOLKAR Chairman Viewed
42130007b Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian
20 Aug 88 p 20

[Article contributors: Amran Nasution, Toriq Hadad, Wahyu Muryadi]

[Text] When the name of R. Soekardi, chairman of the GOLKAR DPP [Functional Group Central Executive Council] was mentioned, those attending clapped. No one objected to welcoming him. Colonel (Ret) Haji Mochamad Said, 64 years old, upon being greeted, appeared calm. "Oh, it doesn't mean anything. It's routine, isn't it? Perhaps it is something special for others, but for me it is not," he said, puffing on his pipe.

Routine. Perhaps this word is fitting for Mochamad Said, who on the last day of the East Java Level I GOLKAR Regional Conference (MUSDA), held in the Taman Candra Wilwatikta Auditorium in Pandaan, 50 km from Surabaya, on Saturday of last week [13 August], was reelected as chairman for the 1988-93 term. The problem is that he has been elected three times in succession for that post since the second East Java GOLKAR MUSDA was held in 1978.

Whereas, several days after the MUSDA, many people thought Said had not been elected. His appointment as a member of the DPA [Supreme Advisory Council] on 6 August was thought to be an indicator that Said would "be promoted" to Jakarta as a member of the East Java GOLKAR which is subordinate to the governor.

Moreover, in several Level I MUSDA which had been held in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), those elected were new chairmen. In the NTB MUSDA, which ended on 3 August, Colonel Lukman Sakdiah Rabu Tanjung, 50 years old, was elected chairman. Lukman, who comes from Binjai, North Sumatra, had been the SOSPOL [socio-political affairs] assistant for the Udayana KODAM [Military Area Command] in Denpasar and finally became the chairman of the ABRI [Republic of Indonesia Armed Forces] Faction concurrently deputy speaker of the NTB DPRD [regional legislature] in Mataram.

The Aceh MUSDA, held from 2 to 4 August, elected Colonel (Ret) Abdullah Muda as the new GOLKAR DPD [provincial executive committee] chairman. Before retiring in early August, Abdullah Muda, 55 years old, was the Aceh KAPOLDA [regional political chairman].

In the Level II MUSDA's (for regencies and first class capital cities) in East Java, it also appears that more new leaders have appeared. Of the 777 Level II GOLKAR

executives who were elected in those MUSDA's—in East Java alone for 37 Level II regions—486 were new executives.

Therefore, it is not strange that many persons had doubts about Mochamad Said, the Surabaya zoo head, being reelected. Consequently, the names of those who might be his rivals began to be circulated: Col Hasril Harun, 49 years old, chief of the SUSPOL Directorate of the East Java regional government, and Col (Ret) Diliteng Socjoto, 59 years old, former Pasuruan regent.

But as the MUSDA approached, a source in the GOLKAR DPP hinted that the old rooster would be reelected. The electoral system agreed upon by GOLKAR in the MUSDA continued to use three avenues, namely, the ABRI, KORPRI [Voters Coordination Body], and GOLKAR avenues. This means that those who selected the names of the candidates for chairman and secretary of the Level I GOLKAR DPD were leaders of those three avenues at the central level.

Well, the leaders of these three avenues still had confidence in Mochamad Said's ability to lead the East Java GOLKAR in the next 5 years. Therefore, according to this source, when R. Soekardi, chairman of the GOLKAR DPP left for Surabaya to become the designated chairman of the committee formed to select the East Java GOLKAR DPD executive, the name of Mochamad Said was in the bag.

"That could have been read from the attendance of Dhar in Surabaya to open the MUSDA," this source said. Another source expanded on this information, saying that Sudharmono, the GOLKAR DPP chairman, was known to be satisfied with the leadership of Mochamad Said in East Java.

Of course, in the last general election, the East Java GOLKAR surged in gathering votes. Of the 299 seats obtained by the GOLKAR in Indonesia, East Java contributed 46 seats, which means, more than the 43 seats targeted by the GOLKAR DPP.

So, during this MUSDA season, this happened only in the East Java Level I MUSDA which was personally opened by Sudharmono, the GOLKAR DPP general chairman. "This MUSDA was especially significant because I cannot open all the MUSDA," said Sudharmono, the vice president, when opening the MUSDA at the Soldiers Hall of KODAM V/Brawijaya, Surabaya, on Wednesday afternoon of last week.

After recounting various East Java GOLKAR successes on that occasion, the GOLKAR DPP general chairman did not forget to offer a message. "Regarding administration, attention should be given to continuity and balance so that what has been achieved can be carried forward and if necessary, be combined with new dynamics."

Of course, this was reflected in the administration resulting from the work done by the seven members of the committee formed by R. Soekardi, its head. Col Hasril Harun, as one of the three vice chairmen, sits in that administration as an assistant to M. Said.

Hasril Harun, who was born in Bukittinggi and has family ties to Azwar Anas, minister of communications, according to Governor Wahono, is pretty good.

But he is inexperienced and is too young, Wahono said.

Hasril himself admitted that Mochamad Said was the right person to be reelected chairman of East Java GOLKAR. "Said is not only a GOLKAR leading figure, he is an East Java leading figure. I consider him as a father-figure and as my guru," he said.

Mochamad Said was the assistant for intelligence in the Brawijaya KODAM in 1961. In 1959, he became the deputy speaker of the Java DPRGR [mutual aid regional legislature] and from 1967 to 1974, he was the speaker of the regional DPRD.

He held a goodly number of positions in East Java. For instance, he was the chairman of the foundation that established the Wijaya Kusuma University in Surabaya, chairman of the East Java Veterans Legion, and had many more other positions, including member of the DPA. He also was the chairman of the Bina Trosulan Foundation that built the Agung Trowulan Auditorium in Mojokerto.

Thus, according to Mrs Asri Soebarjati Soenardi, chairman of the MUSDA committee, and also the speaker of the East Java DPRD, "Said's work is never done. He is very disciplined and always stresses hard work."

So, the MUSDA went smoothly. During the MUSDA, which was held for 3 days in Pandaan, where the weather is cool, the climate of the MUSDA was also cool. From that closed arena, what most often was heard were cries in unison of, "I agree."

Parliament Speaker Defends Military Participation in GOLKAR
42130005a Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian
19 Aug 88 pp 1, 11

[Text] The only reason for ABRI [Republic of Indonesia Armed Forces] participation in GOLKAR [Functional Groups Organization] is to assure the continued existence of PANCASILA [Five Principles of the Nation]. In any case it is ABRI and not some outside force that must protect PANCASILA.

In an informal conversation with reporters at the DPR building yesterday, M. Kharis Suhud, chairman of the MPR/DPR [Parliament/People's Consultative Council], said that ABRI participation in GOLKAR is closely

connected with the present ongoing policy of regeneration [replacement of retiring ABRI officers by younger men]. In this connection it is ABRI that can assure the continued existence of PANCASILA.

"Is it true that GOLKAR cannot protect PANCASILA yet?" asked the press. The chairman's answer was, "some people have recently pointed out that there has been infiltration by former members of the G-30-S/PKI [30 September Movement/Communist Party of Indonesia]. If this is true, it is ABRI of course that can protect PANCASILA. It cannot be argued that infiltration does not exist."

The chairman said that ABRI participation in GOLKAR's provincial congresses I and II is completely natural. Historically, GOLKAR has a close connections with ABRI; in fact, it was created by ABRI. An ABRI serviceman who joins GOLKAR has been a member of the GOLKAR greater community for a long time. "Historically, there has been no separation between GOLKAR and ABRI," he said.

In response to a question, the chairman said that GOLKAR does not have to be separate from ABRI. What is important is not whether they are separate from each other but whether it is so arranged that social interests do not suffer. Whether a sociopolitical organization is independent or not is a relative matter.

"Can it be called independent if it's like this?" said the chairman holding out his hands in a begging gesture.

In answer to a question the chairman stoutly denied that ABRI participation would reduce the democratization process in GOLKAR. "ABRI will do more to democratize GOLKAR by means of concrete actions. We can see that the ABRI faction in the DPR and the MPR are conspicuously democratic. The ABRI faction is the most democratic," said the chairman, who is also the former head of the ABRI faction in the DPR.

The chairman said that it would be a good thing if the next general chairman of GOLKAR's DPP [Central Executive Committee] was acceptable to everyone. He must be acceptable. He could be a retired military officer with "leadership qualities," which could spread into GOLKAR.

"Does he have to be a Muslim and come from Java?" asked a reporter. The chairman answered that that was a strange thing to ask. "The press shouldn't spread such primitive stuff," said the chairman.

The chairman said that GOLKAR's general chairman could already have a ministerial position.

"Would you be willing to be a candidate for that position?" asked a reporter. M. Kharis Suhud answered. "Personally, I'm not willing to be a candidate for that position. But if given the task, as a soldier I would carry out my duty. As old as I am I'm still a soldier..." said the chairman.

Armed Forces Chief Affirms Responsibilities
42130001a Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 8 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] On Saturday, 6 August 1988, ABRI [Republic of Indonesia Armed Forces] Commander in Chief Army Gen Try Sutrisno officially ended ABRI's 1988 Leaders' Meeting (RAPIM), which took place in the Ardhyaloka Building at Halim Perdanakusumah [Airbase], in Jakarta.

In his address the commander in chief stated that ABRI's task over the next 5 years will be more difficult and more complex in that it will be paying close attention to strategic environment, national development and existing opportunities. Therefore, firmness of spirit, self-confidence and hard work are needed in order to create a defensive strategy based on a small, effective and efficient ABRI, which has the task of carrying out the Over-all People's Defense and Security Doctrine. The commander in chief went on to say that even though ABRI's development over the next 5 years will focus on maintaining national stability within the framework of national development, and on maintaining the results of implementing PANCASILA [Five Principles of the Nation] and the 1945 Constitution, at the same time ABRI must continue what it has already begun, i.e. to create, in a gradual and consistent manner, a conventional force capable of defending national sovereignty and territory.

In another part of his address the commander in chief said that Indonesia has now succeeded in turning the 1967 Cadek [Catur Dharma Eka Karma (Four Paths, One Law)] doctrine into the 1988 Cadek Doctrine and now also has law number 2 of 1988 concerning ABRI servicemen. These two documents, the Commander in Chief said, are still in the form of basic policy; they must now be reduced to operational software as quickly as possible.

In concluding his address the commander in chief expressed the hope that every RAPIM would stir our spirits and our determination to carry out our tasks in a more directed, more orderly and better way than in the past.

This RAPIM, which lasted for 3 days, disclosed ABRI's real capabilities and strengths as it smoothly enters the first year of RENSTRA [Strategic Planning] of the fourth HANKAMNEG [National Defense and Security] (1989-93).

ABRI Chief Stresses Need for Moral Values
42130001b Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 31 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] ABRI [Republic of Indonesia Armed Forces] Army Gen Try Sutrisno said that every leader must have the moral courage to further the policy of unstinting supervision now being carried out by the government.

This moral courage, he said, is the decisive key because all systems and procedures, no matter how careful and complete, will not function effectively unless leaders at every level act with real courage.

In this connection the commander in chief stated that he is convinced that self-supervision will be decisive in the success of this policy of unstinting supervision if it is based on willingness, determination and sincerity.

ABRI Commander in Chief Army Gen Try Sutrisno emphasized these points in his address yesterday at the Unstinting Supervision Upgrading meeting at ABRI Headquarters at the Department of Defense and Security's auditorium on Merdeka Barat Street, Jakarta. This upgrading meeting, which was held for 2 days, 30 and 31 August 1988, was attended by officials grades I through III from the Department of Defense and Security and from ABRI Headquarters.

The commander in chief said that soldiers of the Seven-way Struggle, who are really devoted to the true meaning of the kind of service and effort which they must show and implement in their every action and thought, actually do not need any supervision since the ability and willingness to control themselves and to supervise their own behavior has been deeply fused and implanted within them.

On the question of discipline the commander in chief said that one thing that differentiates ABRI servicemen from their fellow citizens is ABRI's high degree of discipline, formed during the process of directed and continued training. Discipline, he added, is the abstract form of unstinting supervision for every ABRI unit at every level.

General Try said that the higher the discipline in an ABRI unit the higher the feeling for the abstract form of unstinting supervision in that unit. In this context discipline embraces not only the individual's level of obedience or devotion to the regulations or decisions which are in effect but also refers to something dynamic, which does not turn people into robots controlled by regulations.

The commander in chief emphasized that discipline must make everyone creative, innovative, responsible, devoted to the goals of the struggle, honest and faithful in service, and it must give everyone the desire to reach the highest level of achievement as a matter of pride.

Minister of Defense and Security L. B. Moerdani also gave an address at the meeting.

Present at the meeting were Attorney General Sukarton Marmosudjono, Navy Chief of Staff Adm R. Kasenda, Air Force Chief of Staff Marshal Oetomo and Police Gen Drs Moch. Sanusi, head of the Police Force.

People of East Timor Hope for Atmosphere of Openess

42130005d Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian
23 Aug 88 pp 1, 12

[Text] The people of East Timor, the former Portuguese colony which has been part of Indonesia for the last 12 years, hope that they will be able to enjoy an open atmosphere like the residents of Indonesia's other provinces. In an open atmosphere investors are free to come in and compete, to revive economic activity and create employment opportunities. At the same time the residents of East Timor themselves will be free to travel wherever they wish within the country to seek their fortune.

Engr Mario Viegas Carrascalao, governor of East Timor, made that statement to a group of foreign and Indonesian reporters in Dili yesterday. This was in response to Minister of Home Affairs Rudini's hope that the residents of East Timor, the nation's 27th province, most of whom are Christians, will, this year, be given as a Christmas present an atmosphere of openness.

Also in response to Rudini's statement Colonel Ma'ruf, commander of Wira Dharma military district 164, said that from the security point of view there is no longer any problem in opening up East Timor. There are only two small groups of The Gang of Agitators (GPK) left, they have an insignificant number of weapons and they have no support from the populace. "We're just waiting for instructions from Jakarta," he told reporters from the BBC [British Broadcasting Corporation], AFP [Agence France-Presse], the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, TEMPO, KOMPAS and SUARA KARYA yesterday.

Gov Carrascalao said that closing up Timor, which had been necessary for security reasons, had produced a tendency towards economic monopolies. He admitted that those monopolies were not due to government policy but that they had come about because access to Timor had been restricted. The result was that the Timorese had only enjoyed about one-half of the income that they should have had from the commodities they depend on.

To raise East Timor's per capita income, now the lowest in Indonesia at \$200 a year, there must be more investment. Investors can compete in the areas of trade or of

mining East Timor's natural resources, such as gold, oil, phosphates, marble or manganese and thus create new employment opportunities, which have been getting fewer and fewer.

Gov Carrascalao, who devotes several hours every Friday to listening to people's problems and complaints, also said that social control will function better in an open atmosphere.

GPK

Colonel Ma'ruf, commander of Wira Dharma military district 164, said that in all of East Timor there are now only about 300 members of the Gang of Agitators (GPK). They are hiding in the hills, far from the cities. He estimates that they have only about 100 weapons now, leftover Portuguese Mausers, Garands and Lee Enfields.

The only problems they cause now are robberies and hold-ups. The last time was in May in Laleia, Manatuto County. A passenger truck carrying millions of rupiahs was held up and the driver, a member of ABRI [Republic of Indonesia Armed Forces], four members of WANRA [People's Defense Force] and four civilians were killed. Since then there have been no reports of problems caused by the GPK.

Colonel Ma'ruf said that ABRI is continuing to try to cajole the remnants of the GPK to come down out of the hills. In the last 8 months 25 members of the GPK have come out of the woods and surrendered. Those who surrendered were rehabilitated and returned to their families.

There are now only 10 former GPK members who are political prisoners in Dili's jail. The rest have been freed or were pardoned on 17 August and returned to society.

Construction of Export Refinery in Surabaya Planned

42130007a Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian
20 Aug 88 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, Friday [19 August]—In order to open up more job opportunities in our country construction of an export refinery will be given priority. Plans are to build the first Indonesian export refinery in Surabaya, and it will be financed by a British Petroleum consortium from England and several Japanese multinational corporations.

"I hope that it can be realized soon. At present, it is still under negotiation," Ginandjar Kartasasmita, minister of mining and energy, told reporters Friday after he appointed the executive director and two other members of the Pertamina [National Oil and Natural Gas Company] Board in Jakarta.

Responding to a question, he explained that Indonesia must face the challenge of adding to the value of oil and natural gas (MIGAS) products and at the same time reduce dependence on crude oil exports. Adding to the value of these products, among other things, can be achieved by building an oil refinery that can provide products for the export market.

According to Ginandjar, the construction of an export refinery is being considered seriously now by both Pertamina and the Department of Energy, which are conducting various surveys of the needed financial system and market guarantees.

In addition to the teams that are now actively conducting these studies, the mining minister will form another team specifically to study how much the value for MIGAS products will increase. "This team will also study the possibility of Indonesia participating in overseas refinery development," Ginandjar said.

According to Ginandjar, other than domestic refinery development, there is the possibility of participating in foreign refinery development to safeguard the production and sale of Indonesian oil. "The latter is an alternative if domestic export refinery development proves unfeasible," Ginandjar said.

An important aspect that must be taken into consideration in export refinery development is definite market guarantees. This, perhaps, could be linked to the refinery financing system, for instance, with a "non-recost" system whereby the purchaser would finance the construction of a refinery and be repaid in installments with refinery products.

"This would lighten the burden on the government because it would not be necessary to prepare funds for it," he said.

Ginandjar felt that the construction of an export refinery for producing oil products in Indonesia had rather bright prospects, if careful consideration was given in this development to projecting whether future MIGAS product requirements of the export refinery would continue to be favorable.

For example, Ginandjar viewed Japan's energy import policy as one that tended more toward purchasing refined products. A requisite of this policy, among other things, was that a high import duty be levied on crude oil.

Delegation Departs for Visit to Sweden
*BK1810095688 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT
18 Oct 88*

[Excerpt] Vientiane, October 18 (OANA-KPL)—A Lao delegation led by Khamsai Souphanouvong, first deputy minister of economy, planning and finance, on October 15 left here for an official visit to Sweden at the invitation of the Swedish Government.

The purpose of the visit is to study the Swedish experience in socioeconomic management and to discuss the future development of the relations and cooperation between Laos and Sweden. The Lao delegation will meet with the authorities of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) to discuss the matters. The Swedish side will also be informed about Laos' foreign investment policy.

Sisavat Keobounphan Sees Japanese Civil Engineers
*42060038a Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao
26 May 88 pp 1,4*

[Text] On the evening of 25 May Mr Sisavat Keobounphan, chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane City, welcomed a team of consultants from the Chiyoda group, civil engineers from Japan. Mr Takao (Siono) was the leader of the group which has an office in Bangkok, Thailand.

During a pleasant conversation Mr Sisavat Keobounphan spoke of improvements and changes as well as rebuilding the economy and developing the LPDR, especially Vientiane City, which aroused the interest of this group of engineers.

The group came to visit Vientiane City on 24 May in order to survey the condition of some streets and roads in Vientiane City. According to what those in the entourage said the group was interested in a new economic arrangement with Vientiane City. The group will return today.

Khambou Sounisai Attends PRC National Day Ceremony in Vientiane
*BK3009101588 Vientiane KPL in English
0916 GMT 30 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] Vientiane, September 30 (KPL)—The Ministry of Culture, in collaboration with the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Vientiane, yesterday opened at the ministry's Exhibition Hall a photo exhibition dedicated to the 39th National Day of the PRC. Over one hundred exhibited photos revealed achievements resulted from socio-economic transformation in the PRC and its open-door policy to the outside world during 1978-1988. Present at the opening ceremony were Khambou Sounisai, minister of public health and social welfare, diplomatic corps in Laos and high-ranking Lao officials.

SRV Agricultural Cooperative Aid Team Returns Home
*42060038b Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao
26 May 88 pp 1,4*

[Unattributed report: "A Team of Agricultural Cooperative Experts from Hanoi Bids Farewell and Returns Home"]

[Text] Yesterday Mr Phimpha Thepkhamreuang, the vice chairman of the Administrative Committee and head of the service for agriculture, forestry, irrigation and agricultural cooperatives of Vientiane City, met with a team of agricultural cooperative experts from Hanoi as they were about to return home after completing a year of assistance to Vientiane City.

This team of experts, led by Mr Nguyen Kuang Lian, came to help Vientiane City in building and improving agricultural cooperatives on the basis of friendship and the special cooperation between the two capitals of Vientiane and Hanoi. While in Vientiane City the team prepared material for training agricultural cooperative cadres, helped prepare material concerning methods of intensive agriculture, helped to train cadres, and made recommendations to the responsible committees of a number of agricultural cooperatives at the production grassroots.

At their meeting Mr Phimpha thanked the team of experts which had fulfilled its international obligation so effectively and wished the members a safe journey home.

Financial Cooperation With Vietnam
*BK3009095588 Vientiane KPL in English
0914 GMT 30 Sep 88*

[Text]—Vientiane, September 30 (KPL)—An aide memoire on financial cooperation between Laos and Vietnam was signed here on September 28. The signed document reflects the new thinking in financial handling. It deals on proceeding to settle financial accounts since 1983 between the two countries. It further deals with the future cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit starting from October 1988. The signatories were Yao Phonvantha, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, minister of finance, and Hoang Quy, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, minister of finance of the SRV.

Refugees Return From Thailand
*BK3009102988 Vientiane KPL in English
0924 GMT 30 Sep 88*

[Text]—Vientiane, September 30 (KPL)—Eight Lao refugee families, on September 29, returned home from refugee camps in Thailand. The official reception was

held at the club of Hatsuifong District. Attending the ceremony were Khamphon Pathammavong, head of the Vientiane Prefecture Social Welfare and War Veteran Committee, and Thamrongsak Bulanaphalin, head of the Secretariat of the Thai Nong Khai provincial governor. Also witnessing the event were officials from the

UNHCR office in Vientiane. In all, there were twenty-one persons of both sexes, old and young, who returned to the homeland. Some of these refugees left Laos and stayed in refugee camps in Thailand for several years. This was the second batch of refugees that returned home this year.

Taiwanese Investments Surge
42000004b Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Taiwanese investments in Malaysia up to June this year amounted to \$203.1 million from a mere \$9.9 million as at the end of 1980, Trade and Industry Minister Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz said yesterday.

She said the Taiwanese equity participations were part of the total proposed investments of \$11.658 billion in 202 projects approved by the government so far.

Between January and June this year, 26 projects were approved with proposed investments of \$1.972 billion and proposed Taiwanese equity of \$26.19 million, she said.

Datin Paduka Rafidah was speaking at the opening of a Taiwanese electronic company, Rectron (M), in the Prai Industrial Free Trade Zone by Chief Minister Dr Lim Chong Eu.

Taiwanese investments cover several major industrial sectors namely electrical and electronic products and components, rubber-based products, petrochemicals, furniture and furniture components, metal products and garments.

She said that in order to facilitate inflow of Taiwanese investments into Malaysia, and to provide the necessary services and information to potential investors from Taiwan, Mida had established an office in Taipah.

"It is hoped that it will enable potential Taiwanese investors to obtain all the necessary assistance, as well as accelerate their decisionmaking to invest in Malaysia," Datin Paduka Rafidah said.

She invited potential foreign investors to come personally to Malaysia to see for themselves that "this country is indeed an attractive investment location."

She noted that often foreign investors were greatly surprised at how different Malaysia was from the picture often painted in some foreign media.

She commended the Taiwanese for having responded to this open invitation and their survey of the country had resulted in applications to set up projects in Malaysia.

Taipah-based Rectron Ltd Chairman Y.T. Wang said the setting up of the company's facility in Prai showed that it had full confidence in the invigorating business climate prevailing in Malaysia.

He hoped that his factor here will spur the growth of many related and other industries in the immediate future.

Rectron Malaysia, the first outside Taiwan, has so far invested U.S.\$8 million in the Prai plant. It employs 1,200 workers and produces various types of rectifiers, all for export to Europe, the United States, Hong Kong, and Japan.

Meanwhile, samples of high quality silica sent by the Terengganu Government to Taiwan 2 months ago has prompted Taiwanese investor Chen Jei Lien to visit the state.

He hinted yesterday that he may set up a factory to produce silica products in Terengganu in view of the quality of the silica there being better than that in Taiwan.

Speaking through an interpreter, Mr Chen said he has been involved in the production of silica items for 30 years and now operated his own company and factory in Taiwan which produced glassware for local consumption.

The silica obtained in Taiwan was of lower quality and was more expensive compared with that found in Terengganu, he said.

He is confident of the viability of setting up such a factory in Terengganu and to produce items for medical purposes for export to Indonesia and Taiwan as well as for the Malaysian market. The factory is expected to provide job opportunities for about 100 local people.

Mr Chen said it is also appropriate to set up the factory in Terengganu considering the gas resources available which are necessary for the production of silica items.

He said many Taiwanese investors wished to expand their investments abroad, especially to Malaysia where the price of land is much cheaper.

Deputy Prime Minister: Democracy Is Alive
42000004a Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Aug 88 p 6

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sun.—Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba today hit out at a small group of "dissatisfied" people who have been claiming that democracy in Malaysia is dead.

"Contrary to the claims of these people, democracy in this country is very much alive," he said.

He said these people have been making this claim to promote their own political interests. It was unfortunate that the foreign press had been reporting the claims by these people.

"As for me, let the whole world say that democracy is dead in Malaysia but I will still say that democracy is very much alive in the country."

He was speaking at the opening of a surau and a community hall at the Seri Budiman temporary settlement for relocated squatters in Jalan Kuchai Lama here.

Encik Ghafar said that since the first federal elections in 1955, the country had always held elections in accordance with the practice of parliamentary democracy.

I feel that if these people say democracy is dead, they should not be involved in the Johore Baru by-election at all.

"This is because if there is no democracy, there can be no election or election campaigns."

He said democracy, whether in Malaysia or elsewhere in the world, was not only elections but the right to basic freedoms.

He said the Barisan Nasional Government had maintained these freedoms, including the freedom to criticise the government and the prime minister.

Malaysians, he said, were also not living in fear as there was no "Gestapo" to spy on them.

However, he warned that this freedom should not be used to spark racial quarrels.

National Interests

He said each community could not be allowed to hurt the feelings of other communities because if this was allowed, there might be bloodshed. "Those irresponsible people who may spark off racial disorder may be able to get away with it but it is the people who suffer.

"The Barisan Nasional Government will not allow this to happen and not even one drop of blood should be shed because of racial problems.

"Before such matters get out of hand, we have to restrict that freedom."

Referring to foreign critics, he said countries like Australia, the United States and Japan did not have such problems.

He reiterated that no one in the country was living in fear. "No one should fear anything as democracy is even more alive than 30 years ago."

He said these critics also branded Malaysia a police state.

"In a police state, no elections are held and there are no courts.

"But those who say Malaysia is a police state are the ones who raise in the courts one case after another.

"So, what is their understanding of a police state?

"I feel they are just a group of dissatisfied individuals who are putting personal interests above national interests."

Asked by reporters later to comment on claims by former Umno leaders that they were being shadowed by the Special Branch, he said:

"I don't know about this but this may be because they themselves are fearful."

He quoted a Malay proverb that people would be courageous if they were in the right and fearful if they were in the wrong (berani kerana benar, takut kerana salah).

"In Malaysia, there is nothing to fear but if they are still fearful, what can I do?" he asked.

MP Sets Out Objections To U.S. Trade Stance
42000012b Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
27 Sep 88 pp 15, 16

[Article by Peter Mytri Ungphakorn]

[Excerpt] Thailand should ignore U.S. pressure for copyright law to be amended by Dec 15 because there is no guarantee that American concerns will be satisfied, an opposition MP said.

Chaturon Chaisang, of the Prachachon Party and a leading Parliamentary critic of the proposed amendment, acknowledged that Thai exports could risk losing their right to U.S. import duty exemptions under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) if copyright law is not amended to cover U.S. works.

But, he warned, even if copyright law is amended, the United States could make new demands, and the threat to cut off GSP rights could continue.

Interviewed at his Chachoengsao home at the weekend, Chaturon said that next in line is pharmaceutical patent protection. There is no guarantee, he argued, that new issues will not emerge.

Asked whether he thinks loss of U.S. GSP rights will be a serious handicap for Thailand, Chaturon replied: "When the question is phrased that way, it implies that we have to do many things in order to avoid losing [GSPs]. [But] we'll have absolutely no guarantee about what we have to do in order to preserve the GSPs."

He is not complacent about the Dec 15 deadline, he said, but he is bothered that the government has not clarified what Thailand stands to lose and to gain, and for how long.

Chaturon complained that opposition MPs are not participating in the negotiations with the United States. The Thai government is making its commitments on its own, and the United States is pushing the burden of solving its own problems on to smaller countries, he said.

Chaturon said the copyright issue should be handled together with other issues of interest to Thailand such as the new U.S. Trade Act.

He called for separate law to govern computer software that would provide equal protection for products created by Thais, Americans or people of other nationalities. This, he argued, would defuse complaints about Thailand breaking its commitments under treaties with the United States.

But the extent of the protection should take Thailand's stage of development into account, he said. The objective with all intellectual property issues, he stressed, should be to determine what sort of protection best serves Thailand's development.

He would not be more specific, but he pointed out that if Thai courts are left to clarify whether the present copyright law covers software, the option of providing some weaker form of coverage, to take into account Thailand's stage of development, will not be available.

Opposition to the copyright amendment has been beneficial because it has succeeded in delaying legislation, he said. "Otherwise, we would be talking about pharmaceutical patents now," he said.

The amendment to bring U.S. works under the protection of Thai copyright law was passed by the House of Representatives in April, but it never reached the Senate. The House was dissolved a day later, partly because of the rebellion of Democrat dissidents, including Chaturon, who subsequently formed the Prachachon Party. The dissolution killed the bill.

Hungarians Seeking Joint Ventures
42000012a Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
17 Sep 88 p 15

[Text] Hungarian businessmen are interested in entering joint ventures in Thailand to manufacture goods for export to third countries using Hungarian technology and machinery. Hungarian commercial counsellor to Bangkok Attila Havas said yesterday.

Mr Havas said Hungary had expertise in capital goods, while Thailand had an efficient labour force. Together these two things were suitable for joint manufacturing.

A Thai and Hungarian company will next month sign a joint investment contract to set up a large agro-industrial factory in Thailand.

Mr Havas said the increasing Hungarian interest in Thailand follows a visit early this year by former Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda to Budapest. The visit coincided with the two countries appointing a joint economic committee to bolster two-way trade.

The commercial counsellor also said prospects were bright for Thailand to boost its exports to Hungary.

Major Thai exports to Hungary include rubber, textiles and canned seafood. Other goods with good potential are artificial flowers, frozen poultry and agro-industries. The main Thai imports from Hungary are capital goods and machinery.

Mr Havas said Hungary was an open country providing special tariff treatment for more than 1,700 goods.

He conceded that there were foreign currency problems and Thai firms would have to engage in countertrade with Hungary.

"They may initially find some difficulties but, after some time, they get used to it," he said.

Mr Havas said Hungary would organise a "Made in Asia '89" fair in Budapest from August 22-26, next year, which would emphasise consumer goods.

Budapest International Fair director Judit Dyorfi, who is currently in Thailand to promote the fair, said it was aimed at exposing Hungary to a variety of consumer products from Asian countries, including those from Thailand whose product quality she described as reaching standard requirements.

Ms Dyorfi said Asian products were not well known among Eastern bloc people, including Hungarians, with the exception of those who had travelled to this part of the world.

She said the five-day fair would occupy 100,000 square metres space and was expected to attract about one million visitors.

So Yuk Choy, the managing director of Hong Kong-based SHK International Services, which is responsible for selling booths at the fair, said the booths would only be sold to government agencies and they, in turn, could convince private companies to take part.

Ms Dyorfi and Ms So met with senior Export Promotion Department officials yesterday and agreement was reached in principle for Thailand to participate in the fair.

Commerce Official Discusses Export Policy

42000012c Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
23 Sep 88 p 17

[Bajr Israsena talks with Peter Mytri Ungphakorn and Vishnu Cholitkul: "Time for a Rethink on Exports"]

[Text] "OK, you talk about free trade but free trade is based on the basic assumption that buyers' and sellers' bargaining positions must be balanced."

Commerce Permanent Secretary Bajr Israsena, the senior-most official in charge of Thailand's trade, may be a believer in the free market, but it is not an unqualified belief.

His latest concern is whether the unrestrained drive to export is the best policy for Thailand's development. He questioned the wisdom of the export promotion policy in its present form, even before the U.S. government tentatively slapped a hefty "countervailing" import duty on bearings made in Thailand for computer equipment made elsewhere.

Bajr sounds even more convinced that the time has come for a rethink now that the U.S. Commerce Department has announced the temporary 18-percent duty, supposed to match the value of various Thai government "subsidies" mainly in the form of tax relief for export products.

He stresses that for the time being he has no answers to many of the questions he is asking. But it is possible to sense some underlying answers to these questions. There

is a ring of conviction, for example, in his suggestions that greater efforts could be made to help Thai products sell on the domestic market and that this would benefit the poor.

The shelves of textbooks in his office bear testimony to his belief in the need to study the complexities of modern international economics and trading.

Bajr defends, on free trade grounds, the tax exemptions offered exporting manufacturers by the Board of Investment and the low interest loans known as packing credit supplied with Bank of Thailand support to exporters.

The concessions are simply ironing out disadvantages that Thailand faces, he argues, such as poorer infrastructure and difficulty in raising funds competitively on the international money and capital markets.

This is what the Americans might call "leveling out the playing field" so that Thailand can compete on equal terms in export markets—"balancing the bargaining positions" is how Bajr describes it.

Some of the incentives, such as those offered Minebea which makes the offending bearings, are designed to encourage manufacturers to locate in apparently less attractive areas outside Bangkok.

"This is our basic strategy. If we look at it this way, the picture is clearer."

But he also questions the wisdom of some of the measures.

Import tariffs are charged on equipment and machinery, for example, with the Board of Investment offering rebates if the products are to be exported. The aim of the tariff barriers is to encourage Thai companies to make their own machinery.

But Bajr says this has never happened and a better assessment should be made of whether Thailand will ever be capable of making the machinery.

If not, he argues, the import duty on machinery should be reduced so that textiles manufacturers, for example, do not face high costs for imported equipment, shirts can be sold to consumers more cheaply in Thailand, and there is no need to offer to exporters tax concessions that bring with them the risk of countervailing duty.

On the touchy question of car imports, he indicates he is opposed to total bans, preferring a tariff level that allows some protection to the domestic assembly industry but also allows some competition from imports if inefficiencies and high prices get out of hand.

Bajr's reservations about export promotion are many, but whatever policy is picked should aim for efficiency, he stresses. The interests of Thai consumers should be served in a "natural" way—not through roundabout means such as the imposition of taxes that are then refunded.

Some of the questions are being raised by the Commerce Ministry in its dialogues with the Board of Investment on investment privileges, and with the Bank of Thailand on packing credit.

For example: If the government lowers export costs it is indirectly subsidizing foreign consumers who enjoy lower prices, he argues, although the protective tariff barriers of an alternative policy of import substitution would hurt Thai consumers by increasing prices.

The opportunity to depend on world markets are diminishing, he goes on, with increased competition among developing countries and the failure of developed countries to restructure and solve the problems that are encouraging protectionism.

Thailand should consider whether its interests are served best by using import duty concessions granted by the developed countries under their Generalized Systems of Preferences, Bajr says. GSPs will not last forever and Thailand might need solid foundations for its trade that do not depend on the concessions.

In some cases, investments that are promoted might simply replace some of Thailand's older and unpromoted exports, he argues. For example, where Thai radios were once exported, foreign brands made in Thailand have taken over.

Moreover, the kinds of industries that are attracted to Thailand under the export incentives of the investment promotion programme could "create unnecessary friction". They are industries that have relocated because they were already previously under pressure from quotas and other trade friction, Bajr says.

He cites as examples, the bearings of Minebea, which also faces anti-dumping action in the European Community, and monosodium glutamate flavour enhancer. He could have added steel.

Ultimately, he concludes, export promotion worsens the income gap in the country, with industrialists and urban consumers benefiting.

Bajr also has a list of questions about packing credit. He suggests the Bank-of-Thailand-supported soft loans should not be directed solely towards exports. This is partly because it is being cited in complaints about export subsidy—the United States, the European Community and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade all say it is a subsidy because it is offered directly to exporters, he says.

But his concern is also for selecting the most appropriate recipients. Again he stresses he does not know the answers:

- Should the priority be shifted from agricultural exports to products that are also sold on the domestic market?

- Should older items be dropped from the programme in favour of newer products that need support?
- Should products that already enjoy GSP concessions also receive packing credit?
- Should products receiving Board of Investment promotion also receive the soft loans?
- Should packing credit be offered as an incentive for companies to locate in rural areas?

But he indicates he is in favour of packing credit being offered to help farm produce to be stocked in publicly-registered warehouses.

And, he argues, if Thailand were to scrap packing credit simply because of countervailing duty actions it would be forfeiting the principle of "special and differential treatment" for developing countries embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, although the actions themselves break the principle.

The focus on Trade issues is now turning to the GATT trade negotiations known as the Uruguay Round with ministers from the more than 90 members due to hold their mid-term review of the talks in Canada in December.

Some observers are pessimistic that any meaningful progress can be made by then because the neither the new U.S. president nor the new EC Commission will have taken office. [sentence as published] The fear is that officials negotiating in the two-year-old talks will be reluctant to make commitments in this situation.

Bajr agrees that the timing is unfortunate, but he believes that some progress could still be made. Clearer indications could emerge from next month's meeting of trade ministers in Pakistan and the November meeting in Hungary of the Cairns Group—the group of 14 agricultural exporting nations led by Australia in which Thailand has played an active part.

Thailand and the Cairns Group are lobbying for the liberalization of world farm trade, but Bajr argues that some exceptions should be made for developing countries. Again this is a reference to the GATT's "special and differential treatment" clauses, and a principle Bajr says the Americans, among the strongest advocates of liberalization, have accepted.

He says the new U.S. Trade Act ignores a fundamental principle of free trade—comparative cost and the advantages enjoyed by lower-price producers. This is because the act seeks to counter advantages of lower labour and other costs in the United States' trading partners. He complains about the way the Act allows the U.S. government to take retaliatory action against countries it considers to be engaged in unfair trade without having to prove that American industries have suffered injury.

Bajr's agenda of foreign trade issues for the coming months is quite full.

POLITICAL

Delegation Attends Warsaw Conference BK1909092988 Hanoi VNA English 0708 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text]—Hanoi VNA September 19—A delegation of Vietnam News Agency (VNA) and "VINAPRESS" has attended the 25th Conference of the News Agency Directors of the Socialist and Developing Countries held recently in Warsaw. The Vietnamese delegation was led by Do Phuong, VNA deputy general director and "VINAPRESS" director. The conference adopted, among other things, cooperation programs among the news and press agencies on the occasion of the 120th birthday of V.I. Lenin and the birth centenary of President Ho Chi Minh.

Aid to Laos BK2609044788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text]—On 22 September, Comrade Phan Van Xi, representative of the Vietnam Civil Aviation General Department, and Comrade Bounkhong Moukongsa-mout, representative of the Lao Civil Aviation Department, signed in Vientiane a minute on handing over to Laos the information equipment installed at the Wattai International Airport in Vientiane. The equipment includes a number of transmitting, receiving, and tele-printer machines provided and installed by Vietnam. The equipment will provide a two-way communications between the Laos' Wattai Airport and Vietnam's Noi Bai Airport.

Delegate's Remarks in Sofia BK2609160-88 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Summary]—Nguyen Thi Binh, Vietnamese head delegate to the 20th inter-parliamentary conference held in Sofia on 19 September spoke about human rights, decolonization, and the world situation. On the situation in Southeast Asia, Nguyen Thi Binh stressed that Vietnam persistently works for regional peace, stability, and cooperation, and that the key to a settlement of the Cambodian issue is that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops must go together with the prevention of the Pol Pot clique's return to power. She also expressed Vietnam's hope for the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China.

Peasants' Letter Protest Land Expropriation 42090011a Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Aug 88 p 2

[Article by 113 peasants from Kien Giang: "Appropriation of the People's Land"]

[Text] We are from two villages, Son Kien and Soc Son in Hon Dat District, Kien Giang Province, who are filing this petition urgently crying out for help due to our life

being threatened because a number of cadres with position and authority at the village and district level are not executing party and state policy in agricultural work, so land is lying fallow and the danger of famine is drawing near.

We were furious when land we have long been working was changed to another place, land that is hilly, acidic, saline, and sulfate, with failed crops, and where one must hire laborers while cadres reserve the fertile land for themselves.

Because of the struggle, many of our people have been arrested and detained, have had to pledge the impossible, and have even been viciously beaten for opposing orders from these cadres. Mr. Danh Khum in Collective 13 appropriated some 5 hectares of good land in 1984, saying four households were working it in common when, in fact, only he was. In 1985, he took leave from work in the collective but still held 18 cong of third class land while each of us shared 2 cong of fifth and sixth class land. Our complaints have been sent to the Kien Giang Provincial Inspection Committee, but the committee only went down to the district and village.

We respectfully hope organizations will still send the inspection group to our two villages to see first-hand the impoverished and suffering people in order to learn the truth about injustice, and we respectfully hope the law severely punishes the wrongdoers.

Party Theory Journal Editor Discusses Socialism 4209001 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 17 Aug 88 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Nguyen The Phan, director, Scientific Information Institute of the Marx-Lenin Institute, and editor-in-chief of the THONG TIN LY LUAN [THEORETIC INFORMATION] by a SAIGON GIAI PHONG correspondent in Ho Chi Minh City. "On Socialism;" date not given; first paragraph is SAIGON GIAI PHONG introduction]

[Text] Editor's Note: On a working visit to Ho Chi Minh City by Nguyen The Phan, director of the Scientific Information Institute of the Marx-Lenin Institute, and editor-in-chief of the journal THONG TIN LY LUAN, our correspondent met and exchanged opinions with him on a number of issues concerning socialism. Below is the text of that exchange:

[Question] Perhaps we have been too prejudiced in the past in observing socialism and capitalism. Why is that?

[Answer] True, there has been prejudice because we have only observed socialism as entirely rosy and in a rapid ascent; while capitalism has been seen as totally black and on the verge of a deep, total, confused and hopeless crisis.

However, the truth shows that:

One, along with the achievements and progress, socialism also has many serious defects and even painful pages; there have also been periods of prolonged delay and even severe economic, social and political crises.

Two, in the struggle with capitalism no matter where or when, although socialism has always been triumphant, there has still been the danger during recent decades of being overtaken and left behind by capitalism.

Three, the shape of socialism has been partially blurred in the hearts of the world's people and it is presently facing the great challenge of the era: whether to rise, pursue and surpass capitalism in every aspect or to be invaded and forced into the substructure of history.

[Question] But what is the reason for the prejudiced observation mentioned above?

[Answer] Subjectively, it is first possibly due to the idealistic romanticism in each of us. This is followed by one-sidedness and intentionally feigned ignorance before the truth of propaganda and education work.

Objectively however, great shocks have occurred in the world such as: the severe crises of capitalism during the twenties and thirties of this century, the total annihilation of fascism during World War II, the swift recovery of the Soviet Union after the war, the emergence of the world socialist system, disintegration of the colonial system, etc. These shocks brought us optimism while simultaneously "awakening" world capitalism. It searched for effective measures to recover its strength and continue its advance such as: rapidly grasping the new achievements of the modern scientific and technical revolution; implementing neocolonialism for colonies and readjusting policies for workers and laborers to soothe the struggles for national independence, class struggles, etc.

[Question] It seems that a common ailment in many socialist countries is an impatient desire to "skip stages." Why is that?

[Answer] Indeed there is such an ailment. It has led to the collapse of several noisy plans, day dreams of "pursuing and surpassing" the most advanced capitalist nations and of urgent transitional steps to communism.

You want to know why? Probably because a poorly developed economic and social situation is the starting point of nearly all nations choosing the road of socialist development and consequently an impatient desire to quickly escape from poverty and backwardness has appeared in those countries. In my opinion however, the primary reason is the voluntaristic subjectivism of a number of key leaders. They have been adversely influenced by the state of mind above, and are intoxicated and dizzied by the number of victories won, some

miraculous, and so have lost the composure and clear-sightedness they must have. For example, some think that with the resounding military victory, it is also possible to immediately take grandiose steps in economic construction.

Everyone knows that it took capitalism several centuries to form and develop. Therefore, how is it possible in several decades to build and perfect socialism—a socio-economic form surpassing capitalism in every aspect? Recently, China expounded the theory that the "initial stage of socialism" in their country lasted for 100 years. I think they also have their own reasons, especially after their dreams were shattered in achieving the "subsidies" (subsidized food, clothing, haircuts, etc.) in order to swiftly advance to the so-called "communism with a bowl of millet and a pair of grass sandals."

It may be said the world socialism, after attaining a military strategic balance with capitalism, is presently in a stage of self-development and perception in order to overcome its defects and develop its strengths, advancing toward victory in the struggle with capitalism. Reorganization, reformation and renovation are all aimed at that objective.

[Question] Is there "inflexibility" in the socialist countries and how should the diversity and sameness of the various models of socialism be understood?

[Answer] Yes, there was previously a universal inflexibility following the model of Soviet socialism and at that time, we gave a great deal of emphasis to sameness. The search for and choice of other roads to socialism were "branded" as revisionism, bigoted nationalism, etc. The "immutability" of other countries has been regarded as an expression of absolute loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Because of this, unfortunate incidents occurred such as: the Yugoslavian purge, the severing of diplomatic relations between China, Albania and the Soviet Union, the unilateral criticism of European communism, etc. In my understanding, the sameness of different models is in their objective of building socialism and advancing toward communism. Their diversity is stipulated by national characteristics. Each nation has its own separate economic, cultural, social, historic, etc. characteristics and consequently its own road to socialism with individual steps, forms and methods. These two things are contained within one dialectical unity and are the motive force of development with neither having a greater significance than the other.

[Question] You previously stated that capitalism has swiftly grasped the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. Socialism in my understanding has been slow in this aspect and consequently is still inferior to capitalism in productivity, quality and effectiveness. Why is this?

[Answer] That is a fairly tough question. Possibly due to the following reasons:

One: The market mechanism and competition of capitalism are an important motive force in scientific and technical development for victory in that competition and the market. Meanwhile, in the socialist countries, because the market and competition are considered as foreign to and adversaries of socialism, no thought is given to the use of these factors. In addition, a concentrated, bureaucratic and subsidized mechanism in management and average-ism in distribution has led to an irresponsible and indifferent attitude in the study and application of scientific and technical advances to the economy and life.

Two: Capitalism has known how through national and multinational corporations to swiftly expand economic and scientific and technical exchange, joint enterprise and association. Socialism however has shown excessive delay in this matter with an attitude like "defensive contraction" and with cumbersome procedures in international economic and technical relations. Not only that, there is still a tendency in socialist countries to prefer construction of huge factories and consequently, a shift to new technical equipment and modern trade methods is difficult. Meanwhile, capitalist countries prefer to build medium and small-scale plants in order to easily change equipment and techniques.

Three: In student education and cadre training, the capitalist countries emphasize the practice and development of creative thinking and competitive ideology in such things as competitive examinations, awards, electronic games, contingency games, etc. The socialist countries give too much emphasis to the cramming of knowledge and changing that knowledge into sacrosanct dogmatism. Moreover, not a few obstacles in the policies dealing with the background, history, study and work processes and even the behavior and ethics in daily activities of the individual, etc. have hindered the development, training and use of scientific and technical talents.

[Question] What does it mean to say that man is the center of socialism?

[Answer] It means that everything is for man and by man. Man is both the egoistic objective and the development force of socialism. In socialism, man is simultaneously the laborer, the consumer, the master and the creator. In his status as a laborer, he has the right to choose a trade compatible with his strong points and aspirations, and the right of enjoyment precisely in accordance with the results of his work. In his status as a consumer, he has the right to select the quality and price of goods and forms of service that he prefers. In his status as a master and creator, he has the right to full and

accurate information, directly participating in deliberation, discussion and decision by vote on all the important issues of the nation as well as his own local area and unit; and the right of freedom of thought and other favorable conditions for research, invention and creation.

Therefore, socialism must place in the front rank the mission of making the human element positive and inscribe on its banner the golden words of "Everything for the happiness of man. Everything for the free and total development of man."

[Question] But what must be done to make the human element positive?

[Answer] There are many things to be done but in my opinion, it is necessary first of all to revise and supplement the economic, political and social systems along a course of providing everything favorable and eliminating everything detrimental to the development of man with the credentials above. For example, it is necessary to respect and protect the social and political rights, the rights of freedom and independence, and the individual rights of the citizen; and it is necessary to uphold all the responsibilities of the state to the citizen, not only those of the citizen to the state. A system of strong incentives and forms of appealing organization aimed at motivating everyone to participate in social activities must be created. It is necessary to eliminate every special interest, to strongly condemn arrogant and ostentatious attitudes, and to severely punish actions violating the rights of man and those of the citizen. At the same time, it is necessary to conduct research in building and rearranging the steps in social value of human beings and to cause them to become the strong spiritual force of all society. For example, it is absolutely necessary that those engaged in state and collective operations have higher social values than those engaged in individual work, and before they can be selected as advanced laborers, emulation combatants and labor heroes; absolutely necessary before youth union and party members may "leave for the outside," be promoted to a leadership post, etc. Making the human element positive also demands a respect for the individual personality, preferences and behavior of each individual, resisting a simple "raking level" with "everyone like everyone else," an "approximating" style of preaching about an abstract human model with no truth in life, etc.

[Question] To conclude this exchange of opinions today, could you give us a few of your thoughts on how the construction of socialism in our country is progressing?

[Answer] This is too great a subject for my understanding at the present time and I must therefore ask you for deferment to another occasion. Someone has said that the communist journal intends during the first part of next year to begin a column on this subject to assist in drafting the party program and I think this is a fine innovation for assembling the intelligence of many of

those engaged in the theoretical research and practice of the entire nation. Shouldn't SAIGON GIAI PHONG also do something along this line?

The renovation policy of the Party's Sixth Congress with its great concepts in economic and party construction is correct. Following that have been resolutions of Central Committee plenums on industrial and agricultural management and on urgent issues in party construction aimed at further substantiating the policy of the congress in order to introduce it into life. In my opinion however, it is still necessary to eliminate a few obstacles in viewpoint and policy, especially in the economic area as well as in achievement organization and supervision in order to create a high unanimity in the specific policies and actions of all echelons and sectors.

In the pragmatic process of building the nation at the present time and in the process of research for program drafting, we hope the remaining obstacles are gradually eliminated in order to more strongly and firmly advance.

MILITARY

Border-Guard Troops Fight Illegal Activities in Ben Tre

42090007b Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 88 p 1

[Article by La Son Nhung: "Ben Tre Border-Guard Troops: Mobilizing the Masses for Fighting Those Who Do Illegal Business on the Coast"]

[Text] Illegal business recently was conducted in the coastal area of Ben Tre Province affecting the means of river and sea transportation. The province's border-guard troops, in close coordination with the local public security, militia, and self-defense forces, were strengthening patrolling and guarding activities and stepping up the task of urging the masses to actively take part in maintaining political security and social order and security in the coastal border area. The Ben Tre Provincial CPV Committee and People's Committee sent internal-affairs cadres to the coastal villages to get to know the real situation there and, with positive plans, to assist the local border-guard troops and other forces in dealing with any difficulties and strengthening the work units to make them more effective in the task of clinging to the assigned areas and mobilizing the masses for maintaining security in their localities. The border posts, along with the coastal villages in Ba Tri and Thanh Phu Districts, reviewed such work as registration of temporary residence and temporary absence, census and statistics about civil status and household registration, and population management in connection with political and criminal elements in the key areas along the border. Through checking and control, the coastal villages were able to discover 698 cases of illegal residence, 18 cases of suspects while being prosecuted having fled to the Ben Tre coastal area, and 256 cases of insufficient identification documents. The units also concentrated their

manpower on checking and inspecting the means of transportation that operated in estuarial areas and the means and fishing boats that operated on rivers and at sea.

The border-guard troops, in coordination with the water communications control forces and village public security forces, recently discovered 387 cases of illegal trading, seized hundreds of tons of goods, and thus contributed to the task of maintaining good market management in the coastal area. Their units, in coordination with the local party committee echelons and administrations, organized 2,658 sessions where the people learned about the task of maintaining order and security. People in different localities discovered and assisted the troops and public security forces to handle 1,657 cases of political and criminal violations in the coastal area.

HCM City Reviews Poor Results in Drafting Youths

42090007c Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Aug 88 p 1

[Article by Bui Van Bong: "Ho Chi Minh City: Reviewing Poor Results in Drafting Youths To Pinpoint Reasons"]

[Text] In phase one of its 1988 draft program, Ho Chi Minh City failed to attain the goal of its plan for drafting youths, with the quality of this job being lower than that in previous years. Recently the Municipal Military Obligation Council held a specialized meeting to review the job it had done. The main reason was the fact that the localities had not properly and steadily carried out the basic preparations prior to actually drafting the young people, for they were doing the job in a hurry and were trying to attain the quantities assigned to them, with the party committee echelons and administrations having given virtually total freedom to the military organs and mass organizations for them to do whatever they would like to. They did not attach enough importance to, in some cases neglected and even gave up completely, the task of teaching people about national defense and about understanding two strategic tasks and the citizens' interests and obligation, and of doing propaganda about and teaching the law of the state. In phase one this year, there was in the entire municipality only one party member getting prepared to be drafted into the army; among youth union members, only 29 percent and among the youths in the state sector, only 20 percent were included in the numbers of draftees assigned. Of the draftees 9.5 percent were sent back because they were found to be unqualified, including 7.5 percent of them failing to pass their medical examination.

The reason why the municipality had failed to reach its goal in drafting youths into the army was the fact that the party committee echelons and administrations did not show careful and close leadership and guidance, nor did they attach enough importance to making sure things

would be fair, rational, and legal. Many localities did not correctly practice openness and democracy. The army's rear-area work was not done properly; the efforts to get jobs for the troops after their discharge from the army were not timely enough, and the attention being paid to them was far from proper; and the cases of violating the law in connection with the draft were handled without fairness and determination.

Ho Chi Minh City is concentrating its energy on providing the localities with guidance in phase two of the 1988 draft and on overcoming the above-mentioned weaknesses and poor performance.

Half of Military Region 9 Units Fail Phase 1 Training

42090007a Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jul 88 p 1

[Article by La Son Nhung: "Military Region 9: 48 Percent More Units Showing Excellent Training; Many Units Failing To Achieve Goals About Number of Trainees and Training Time"]

[Text] The units that are fulfilling our international obligation in Cambodia and the ones that are stationed in the coastal areas and on the islands of Military Region 9 ended phase 1 of their 1988 training program. In accordance with a military region report, the number of units having shown excellent achievement in the first phase of this year's training program increased by 48 percent over that of last year.

However, in a review of training work, it was shown that the front-line units did have weaknesses that should be quickly overcome in order to improve the quality of training as required by the actual tasks at the basic level. Some units with troops being scattered in many locations usually did not actively carry out the training plan at the basic level. There was a tendency to use the difficulties resulting from scattered operations over a large area as an excuse to take unilateral action to reduce the load in their training program. Such a situation already led to poor training quality, with some units having completed only 50 percent of their training program at the end of the first phase. As lessons designed for basic-level commanding cadres and lessons on technical and tactical matters for combatants were taught, the training units paid more attention to basic theories than to practical application. Because of many difficulties, to prepare for lessons and to provide training tools and grounds failed to satisfy the requirements that had been set. Except for such units as S6, S12, C17, and K8 which still maintained good training in spite of having to station their troops in scattered areas and to carry out small activities, some units in coastal areas and on islands failed to carry out effectively their training program even at the basic level.

Other units, due to difficulties in everyday living and shortage of funds to cover training expenses, were unable to satisfy training requirements in terms of the numbers of trainees and training time.

By overcoming their present difficulties, such units as T10, K45, N8, and B21 have drafted positive plans for phase 2 of their training program, in which they would focus on providing basic-level commanding cadres with primary and advanced training and strengthening practical training for front-line mobile units. Detachment tactics and techniques of using infantry guns of various kinds are the training subjects that now draw the attention of all units as they are striving to improve the quality of combat training in 1988.

Suggestions for Satisfying Army, Defense Needs

42090005 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jul 88 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Anh Bac: "Some Questions About Satisfying Army and National Defense Needs"]

[Text] Once the country enters the period of socialist construction, the national defense strength must rely and will be relying more and more on the strength of the new system and of the country's economy.

Implementing the party's resolutions, "our state and people strive to satisfy the national defense and security needs and carry out the army's rear-area policy" (political report of the CPV Central Committee at the 6th Party Congress). Today, our country's economy provides the army with most of what it needs in terms of foods, housing, clothes, and material and cultural activities, and some in terms of technology.

Besides such great efforts, to satisfy national defense needs by means of our economy still is limited and full of shortcomings in spite of the existing potential. Some of these limits are adversely affecting in many ways our society and army:

1. Although the needs to provide for the living of the armed forces have been written into norms and regulations, they are not at a higher level than what the productive forces can provide. To satisfy such needs, however, remains inadequate. The standard of living of those who are holding arms to defend the fatherland perhaps is the lowest one in our society. Under very difficult conditions, our troops must find ways to improve every meal and every lodging so as to be able to fulfill all of their tasks.

2. To satisfy the armed forces' needs not only is insufficient in terms of quantity, time, and location but also shows poor quality and a serious lack of varieties of goods. We just need to look at the meals and luggage of our combatants on battlefields to realize how poorly our localities, sectors, and production units support our combatants in their living.

3. The policies that deal with or are related to the army take a long time to be updated and are patchy at best. Some examples: The miscellaneous-expenses allowance that a combatant gets, which used to be in the 1960's 5 dong (equivalent to one-third of the minimum wages or 10-12 kilograms of rice), now is reduced to just one-eighth or more than 1 kilogram of rice. The actual income of a second lieutenant plus his special-benefits allowance of 30 percent sometimes is not enough to pay for his meals. At the end of 1987, the Vietnam television station (the army's program) broadcast a letter from a combatant in Lam Dong who informed the viewers that at the end of a combatant's service in the army, every member of his squad would get 1 dong to contribute to a farewell party and the to-be-discharged combatant would get 200 dong to cover expenses for the long trip home, in the faraway North.

4. The arms-bearing forces are a component of society that benefit the least from society's achievements.

The families of troops, particularly the families of those cadres and combatants who have been in the army for a long time, have the lowest income in their localities.

The limits and shortcomings in our efforts to satisfy the army and national defense needs are one of the reasons behind the negative phenomena that are violations of the army's traditions; incorrect concepts and social thinking about the revolutionary armed forces and the task of defending the fatherland; decreases in the military defense power, and so on.

From the economic standpoint, those shortcomings have caused quite a lot of waste. For instance, some units that had not been supplied with enough fuel destroyed forests to get firewood, did business with it, and kept using it freely; some combatants who had not had enough money to pay for travel fares committed acts of indiscipline during their trips that caused damages to our means of communications.

Everybody knows that the profound reason for our shortcomings in terms of satisfying the army's needs is the backward and poor state of our economy and the severe contradictions between production and social consumption. But we cannot fail to emphasize a direct reason: Management in the army still shows many shortcomings, and the seriousness which sectors, echelons, and social activities attach to the task of satisfying our national defense needs remains far from correct. Generally speaking, it is not true that our society is incapable of feeding our children in the army at a rational level of necessity.

Here we must clearly see the basic weakness in our organizing practical activities: it does not comply with the objective laws. The fact that the rear-area law—a factor that regularly affects victories in a war—is not fully understood and correctly applied does not have positive effects on the arms-bearing people, nor does it

act in a useful manner on the rear area's healthy development. Actually, as the country must feed a combat-ready force as it is doing today, we should have done better in the rear area: We should do our best to practice thrift; to have quality labor and high productivity and efficiency; to condemn and appropriately punish any negative acts, special privileges and special interests, corruption, thefts, showiness, waste, and so on. Because we have failed to do so, both the front and the rear now are not strong.

The army and armed forces, generally speaking, are the effective tool of violence of the proletarian dictatorship. Because our sectors and echelons have failed to understand the fact that society as a whole must care about further sharpening this tool to protect and to increase the efficiency of the state, nor have they fully expressed this understanding in their practical activities, our military strength is now in a state of discontinuity.

Military labor is a special kind of labor, for combatants even in peacetime must use to a very high extent their strength and mind. Their labor skills must be maintained and improved not only for their immediate tasks but also for the time to come, the time when they are back in the rear area doing production work, if necessary they can go and do combat work without delay as a reserve force.

We can thus state that under our country's present conditions, the tasks of building and defending the fatherland are closely linked and combined, and that if we do not correctly reflect that fact in our practical activities, we will bring about losses to both tasks. A very important motivation for the benefit of national construction that is no less important than the economic interest can also be destroyed: the strong love for the country, the determination to defend the fatherland—a precious tradition of our nation. If this strength is maintained and further developed, it will become a strong motivation that propels economic construction and makes the social relationships healthy. This is an important part of the relationship that links the economy and society together.

In order to create a basic change leading to stabilizing the tasks of satisfying our army and national defense needs, we must make sure that in every socioeconomic activity there must always be an understanding of both strategic tasks—national construction and national defense—and that the fulfillment of these tasks is considered the purpose, motivation, and standard to evaluate all practical activities. We cannot aim at an only goal: developed production and earning of much profit.

All production, business, and service installations must clearly determine their task toward national defense and the army. On that basis, they will determine the patterns for their production and organization, industrial plans, and disciplinary measures so as to turn the task of satisfying national defense needs into a well-established and routine one that has room to grow.

The quality, effectiveness, and productivity of the task of serving national defense must be the result of the concept of protecting the system, everybody's highest responsibility, which is ensured by economic, educational, administrative, and legal measures.

The state issues a set of policies and laws about national defense and strictly enforces them and severely punishes any violations of the national defense and security tasks. The state imposes various taxes and forces the people and sectors that earn very high incomes to contribute to the national defense budget, such as the taxes imposed on luxury goods, on the businesses and services that cater to just a few people who have much money, and so on. The state studies the ways to make production and services serve national defense in a stable and organized manner so as both to satisfy in the best possible manner the national defense needs and to use a part of the national defense budget to create jobs and to promote technical progress in certain production sectors. For instance, to sign contracts or to invite bidding for production and service for national defense, to reorganize production for national defense, to assign plans for production of goods to be supplied to the army, to provide production installations doing work for national defense with state capital and materials, and so on. The army strengthens management, supply, and use, and firmly fights negative acts. Society as a whole restores the attitude, sentiments, and responsibilities that used to be very fine and the nation's tradition toward the people's armed forces through political, cultural, and social activities.

Through scientific organization and with the all-people spirit and will of the system of proletarian dictatorship to link national construction and national defense together, the national defense tasks will become well-established and routine. This is a very necessary condition for us to victoriously fulfill both strategic tasks—to successfully build and to strongly defend the fatherland in the most economical and effective manner.

Editorial Discusses Army Phase 1 Training Results

42090004 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jul 88 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Promptly Recapitulate Experiences of First Training Phase"]

[Text] As of 30 June, nearly all of the units in the army had completed the individual and small detachment training phase. In comparison to the previous training season, during this year's first training phase there was transformation and progress on the part of some units and with regard to some aspects. But in general the transformation was still slow and the degree of progress was small. Many cadres, including those at the command echelon, still tended to regard training lightly, planning was negligent, the material bases were deficient, and

there was insufficient equipment and weapons for training. The training contents, curricula, time, and troop strength were often arbitrarily reduced. The training methods were unscientific. As a result, the quality of technical, close-order, tactical, and physical training was low and in some subjects the requirements that had been set were not attained.

So that better results can be attained in the second training phase, a pressing requirement that is posed at this time is to promptly recapitulate the results of the first phase in order to correctly evaluate the strengths so that they can be developed, while seeking the reasons for and ways to overcome the remaining weak points.

The experiences of regiments B33 (Military Region 3) and B77 (Military Region 7), the Dong Tam training center (Military Region 9), and a number of units of the Huong Giang and Song Thao divisions demonstrate that in the preliminary recapitulation of this year's first training phase it is necessary to concentrate on carrying out an analysis to clarify two questions: the role of commanders and organization and the training methods. In training, a requirement of the commanders, especially those at the unit commander level, is to fully understand the training orders of the draft echelon, draft training plans for the units, personally take charge of bolstering and unifying the training contents and methods, personally do teaching, create model courses for the lower echelon and cadres, and personally inspect and supervise the training units on a regular daily, weekly, and monthly basis, personally recapitulate the observations of lower echelon and cadres and units, and report the training results to the upper echelon. Manifestations of regarding training lightly and not making combat training a central, foremost mission of the unit, manifestations of bureaucratism, fear of hardship, not closely monitoring the training fields and lecture halls, and the bad practices of falsifying reports and chasing after form and artificial accomplishments, must be strongly criticized, and if necessary must result in the imposition of strict discipline. In the present situation, the material lives and morale of the armed forces are still beset with many difficulties, there are still shortages of material bases, equipment, weapons, and implements for training, and training fields. In order to ensure the quality of the training of commanders it is even more important to be dynamic, creative, and exemplary, it is necessary to do as one says, continually monitor the training fields and lecture halls, closely observe each person and small detachment, not be dependent or wait for the upper echelon, and not give a blank check to the organs and the lower echelon. The good experiences of the cadres in the first training phase, even if only in one task, one subject, or one aspect, must be brought up promptly in order to gain experience and encourage everyone to train, without being perfectionist or waiting until the end of the year before starting.

Improving organization and methods of combat training to ensure that cadres and enlisted men are trained thoroughly is also an important requirement which must

be clarified in the preliminary recapitulation. The previous training years have affirmed that the units which train skillfully and the individuals with high technical combat levels owe their success to much rational, scientific, and correct training. That requires that the drafting of training plans, programs, and goals at all levels, especially at the company and battalion levels, must be truly meticulous and ensure that the training subjects are interspersed to the maximum and the training time of each content is not stretched out, and it is necessary to avoid creating boredom and fatigue. All subjects must have specific goals and norms which are appropriate to the climatic conditions, weather, health, equipment, training materials, and training fields.

Setting goals and norms, including norms regarding quantity, quality, time, the number of troops taking training for each category and training subject in each period of time, that are appropriate to the requirements of training and include all factors, such as implements, equipment, etc., is a positive and scientific training method which must be applied broadly in all armed forces branches. There is no excuse for the shortage of such ordinary equipment and weapons as rifles, submachine guns, practice grenades, parallel bars, high bars, high-jump areas, long-jump pits, etc., which has resulted in troops not being able to practice many times, and the training time on the drill fields to be in fact more "dead time" than useful time. It is necessary to attack the attitude of fearing hardship and making the excuse of common difficulties and of being determined to advance and find all ways to overcome problems in order to ensure the necessary conditions for training. All cadres and enlisted men must regard weapons, equipment, and training aids as workers' tools. In order to attain high productivity and good effectiveness, both workers and soldiers must not only have consciousness of and a sense of responsibility toward good management and maintenance, but also be concerned with improving and creating training aids that are suitable for the combat training missions of each unit and battlefield, and of each of the different categories.

In all units, if the commander has a strong sense of responsibility, has good organization and guidance, and is truly an exemplary instructor, good results will certainly be obtained in combat training.

ECONOMIC

SRV Receives Emergency Aid From Sweden

BK2809085588 Hanoi VNA in English
0700 GMT 28 Sep 88

[Text] Vietnam has received 6,300 [metric] tons of fertilizer from Sweden. This is the first consignment of the emergency aid worth 25 million kroner or 4.2 million dollars extended to the Vietnamese people by the Swedish Government. A ceremony was held here on Monday

by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ministry for External Economic Relations and the Provincial People's Committee of Thai Binh to receive the sample of the aid, which was handed over by Mrs. Elisabeth Stam, first secretary of the Swedish Embassy.

Joint Venture With Australia Agreed To

42090027b Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG
in Vietnamese 30 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Marine Products and the seven provinces of Binh Tri Thien, Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Phu Khanh, Thuan Hai, Dong Nai and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, and the Lobana Corporation Production Collective (Australia) have agreed to a joint venture involving investment in shrimp raising on an industrial level in these provinces.

According to the preliminary plan, the total investment level for the project will be about 100 million dollars to construct within 2 years about 1,200 hectares of facilities for shrimp raising on an industrial level with a system of four shrimp fry farms and plants to produce feed for shrimp located in the provinces.

The investment recipients of this preliminary plan are primarily the families. The concentrated raising area of state-operated units will account for only a small portion. Control will be handled by a joint venture corporation bearing the name Seaprodx-Lobana headquartered in Da Nang with corporation branches located in the seven provinces mentioned above. Lobana has already had trade relations for many years with Seaprodx of Vietnam.

Joint Ventures by Vietnamese Abroad

BK1709081088 Hanoi VNA in English
0712 GMT 17 Sep 88

[Text]—Overseas Vietnamese in various countries have made several joint ventures with different Vietnamese companies in Ho Chi Minh City. Vietnamese residents in Canada have joined hands with the Export-Import Company of the Fifth Precinct in an equipment and spare parts supply company while overseas Vietnamese in France have invested in the Export Clothing Company named Scavi, the Immovi Designing and Building Company, and overseas Vietnamese in Australia in Expack Company specializing in making packages for export commodities.

Relatives From Overseas Send Gold

42090021b Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG
in Vietnamese 31 Aug 88 p 1

[Article: "Nearly 300 Families in City Receive More Than 1,000 Taels of Gold from Relatives in Foreign Countries"]

[Text] For several months, the state has permitted many provinces and cities to organize an "emigrant gold exchange." In activities along this new course, the resident Overseas Vietnamese Service and Export Corporation of Ho Chi Minh City (COSEVINA) has coordinated

with overseas Vietnamese service corporations in many countries to return nearly 40 kilograms of gold to the city, equivalent to more than 1,000 taels.

The overseas Vietnamese send gold to their relatives in the city through the overseas Vietnamese service corporation located in the country in which they are residing and that corporation delivers the gold and recipient lists to COSEVINA.

Based on this, COSEVINA disburses gold to the families in the city and collects a fee in gold or foreign currency in accordance with state regulations. To the present time, nearly 300 families in the city have received gold from their relatives through COSEVINA, at the least 5 chi [one-tenth tael] and at the most 8 taels. Instead of sending gifts, increasingly more overseas Vietnamese, following the requests of relatives in Ho Chi Minh City, are sending gold to help their families.

In conjunction with this, the state is also permitting overseas Vietnamese to carry unrestricted quantities of gold into the country. The overseas Vietnamese register the amount of gold carried with customs and are allowed to give their relatives 2 taels, selling the remainder to the Gold and Silver Business Corporation at the current market value.

Editorial on Mediocre Party Members
42090011b Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Aug 88 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Party Chapter Manages Party Members"]

[Text] The Political Bureau's resolution on "The Campaign to Cleanse and Improve the Fighting Strength of the Party Organization and State Structure and Make Social Relationships Wholesome" as well as the resolution from the Fifth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee (sixth session), "A Number of Urgent Matters on Building the Party and Ensuring Implementation of the Resolution of the Party's Sixth Congress," underscore the mediocrity of a number of grass-roots party organizations. Ultimately, this mediocrity is due to the people within the ranks of party members who are impure, blasé about party discipline, and degenerate and degraded. The reasons are many, including the indoctrination and training of party members, but an important factor is that management of party members in party chapters, the place which has the most direct role for party members, has not received the proper level of attention.

In past years the socioeconomic situation has become complex and, understandably, management of the party chapter's party members must be tighter than ever. But the opposite has happened. Not a few party chapters, due to looseness in the maintenance of operational procedures and principles, have not managed party members and have not kept tabs on what party members are doing or their qualifications and virtues along with the quality

of completing work. In many cases, party members have difficulties in personal circumstances or have complicated social relationships the party chapter is not aware of. Fairly widespread is the tolerance and "sympathy" for each other in the face of the party member's shortcomings "due to the tough life," leading to laxity in the criticism struggle in a number of party chapters. Principally because of this, there are many cases of ordinary party members and even party members who have been high-level cadres in a number of degenerate and degraded party chapters over a long period of time which the party chapter is not aware of. Specifically, there are party chapters that not only fail to manage party members but, on the contrary, have allowed mediocre party members to corrupt, control, create adverse consequences, and make an entire collective of party members negative and perpetrate serious shortcomings. For example, an entire party chapter dealt in price differences to split with each other, or unified methods to exploit state wealth yet kept silent and did not let the upper echelon know. For party members who are commanders or high-level cadres, management of the party chapter is all the more susceptible to laxity. In some places the commander becomes a type of special party member who issues directives to the party chapter. Party members simply have one approach, to praise and compliment the commander. No one dares to criticize. Consequently, the party chapter gets taken over by the commander and becomes his tool.

From the above realities, in order to successfully contribute to carrying out the great campaign and the resolution of the fifth plenum of the party central committee, the responsibility set forth for party chapters is to overcome laxity and looseness in managing party members and have determination and measures for carrying out this effort regularly, orderly, and with increasing effectiveness.

The management of party members cannot be put forward in a generalized way to everyone within the party chapter. It must instead be tailored specifically to each party member in each daily task and operation. The management of party members must go through party cell activities and party chapter activities, the self-criticism and criticism activity first of all. And it must go through inspection of the party and the positive operations of the party chapter committee. The party chapter committee and its nucleus, the secretary, play the main role in managing the party member. The party chapter committee first of all must manage itself well and assume the management of the party chapter. It must make the party chapter clearly understand itself and believe in itself. The party chapter committee must firmly grasp the situation of the party member and what has occurred, what is occurring, and what may occur with each of them, primarily in the aspects of ideology, ethical qualities, sense of responsibility in work, living habits and social relationships.

The number of party members in each party chapter is usually not very many. The party committee echelon

must stay in close touch with each person, resolve each thing, have something to put forward to the party chapter, and have separate solutions for each party member. It must be flexible and, depending on the situation, bring about good results to help party members build on their strengths and, especially, recognize their shortcomings and actively correct them.

The secretary of the party chapter and the party chapter committee should satisfactorily guide the activities of the party cell and chapter, especially self-criticism and criticism, with a clear sense of loyalty, without insinuation, and without rightists protecting those with shortcomings. On the other hand, the party chapter committee should organize and motivate the masses to take part in building the party and actively uncover with the party organization the "unusual" acts of party members.

In managing party members, the party chapter should pay attention to special party members. These usually are high-level cadres or management cadres with position and authority who easily fall into bureaucratic practices, special privileges and interests, party members who do work which holds in their grasp the wealth of the material base.

In party chapter activities, every party member is equal. There absolutely cannot be upper or lower level cadres. The party member is a high level cadre who must increasingly set the example, encourage the criticism struggle for himself, and contribute more and more to building a strong party chapter. Only by so doing can the fine relationship between the party committee echelon and the party member be built. This is the indispensable basis for managing the party members of the party chapter.

To satisfactorily manage party members, each party chapter committee must truly set the example, be impartial, stay close to party members, keep operations well-balanced, be truly democratic, and have a sharp sense of self-criticism and criticism. Only by so doing can we ensure good management of party members and build strong and pure party chapters and grass-roots party organizations.

First Semester 1988 Export Statistics
42090021a Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese
25 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] The entire nation achieved an export value of 39.5 percent of the planned level, an increase of 26 percent over the same period of 1987. The primary portion of this increase consisted of contract goods, rushes, corn, coconuts and plaited rattan and bamboo, and a portion of the local area exports were sent into other than socialist markets.

In the results above, the achievements of ministries and sectors compared with planned levels are as follows:

- The Ministries of Agriculture and Food Industry achieved 46 million rubles-dollars, 25 percent of the annual planned level and lower than the same period last year.
- The Ministry of Light Industry achieved 74 million rubles-dollars, 28.5 percent of the planned level and an 80 percent increase over the same period last year.
- The Ministry of Marine Products attained 44 million dollars (including a commissioned exports portion), 37 percent of the annual planned level and an increase over last year of 32 percent.
- The Ministry of External Economic Relations achieved 54 million rubles-dollars (not counting the local area commissioned portion), 45 percent of the annual planned level and a 63 percent increase over the first 6 months of 1987.
- A number of units subordinate to the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Engineering and Metals also attained higher levels than last year, but the levels reached by units from the Ministries of Building, Energy and Public Health, and the General Rubber Department were lower than the same period of 1987.

Worthy of attention in attainment of the plan for the first 6 months of this year is that a number of primary agricultural products of high exchange value in both market areas, while not decreasing in output from the year before with even increases in a few, still attained a lower export value, according to state plan norms, such as cinnamon with only 39 percent, coffee beans with 31 percent, rubber with 22 percent, processed meat with 20 percent, shelled peanuts with 9 percent, coconut oil with 7.2 percent, pepper with 5 percent and soybeans with 3.3 percent, etc.

This proves clearly that local areas have reserved too many goods for export aimed at self-equilibrium and commissioning without truly giving attention to the collection of goods in accordance with planned norms. However, a number of other areas did fairly well in achieving the plans assigned by the central government concerning a few products such as the cinnamon of Quang Ninh, Hoang Lien Son and Thanh Hoa; the plaited bamboo and rattan of the southern provinces; and the rushes of Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh and Hai Hung.

Difficulties Slow New Natural Gas Industrial Area
42090027a Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG
in Vietnamese 25 Aug 88 p 3

[By Nguyen Thien]

[Text] Thai Binh Province has swiftly constructed a natural gas industrial area in Tien Hai District with a

series of plants and enterprises producing products such as pottery, glass, construction materials, etc.

The use of subterranean natural gas as a fuel source is not only new to Thai Binh but even to the entire country because it has never been done before. From contemplation about the use of this fuel source as a replacement for other types of fuel such as coal and wood to produce consumer and export goods, Thai Binh Province established a series of production facilities and invested hundreds of millions of dong in construction. The Oil and Natural Gas General Department established a gas exploitation enterprise with an annual output of 5 million cubic meters to supply these facilities.

At the Tien Hai Pottery Enterprise, the key project of the province with a capital investment of nearly 200 million dong, the cadres and workers are determinedly working with a guideline of part-time work and part-time study. Not one of more than 100 workers had prior experience in the pottery trade. The enterprise searched for and studied the techniques of other locations, signed a direct association contract with the Hai Duong Pottery Plant and received extremely active assistance from that plant in various aspects from design, guidance and construction to the training of craftsmen and the supply of raw materials and tools for production. After more than 2 years of simultaneous work and study, the enterprise had trained more than 100 workers in this trade, including 50 able to produce export art and handicraft goods.

The enterprise established five production shops, consisting of the raw materials, molding, firing and fire casing, and decorative firing shop and a machine shop, and six kilns, each with an capacity of 10,000 products.

The enterprise officially began production in 1988 with many fine products such as rice bowls, teapots, cups, insulators and art and handicraft pottery for export. By the end of June 1988, the enterprise had produced 190,000 products.

The Glass Enterprise, through association with glass production facilities in the southern provinces, purchased equipment and technology, constructed a glass kiln and installed equipment for an assembly line that is 50 percent mechanized in coordination with manual labor. Using natural gas to fire glass produces good results such as insured transparency, few bubbles, few impurities and product costs of 12 dong per kilogram of molten glass consuming 1 cubic meter of gas. The use of coal would have cost nearly 300 dong, not counting waste or manpower. After 3 months of official production, the enterprise had produced 70 tons of product glass consisting of packaged glass, bottles, vases and especially projector bulbs for the cultural sector of good quality to replace a product which previously had to be imported from foreign countries. The enterprise has contracted with the Ministry of Culture to produce 10,000 bulbs.

Like the two enterprises above, the Long Hau Brick and Tile Enterprise has shifted from the use of coal and wood for material production to the use of natural gas. The enterprise has brought into being a glass enamel brick product to supply construction requirements. During the first part of 1987, more than 300,000 bricks were produced and this year, the enterprise has raised output to more than 1 million. The Thai Binh Cement Plant has placed a white cement production shop in operation with an annual output of 3,000 to 5,000 tons.

The Tien Hai Natural Gas Industrial Area is a new feature of Thai Binh industry but there is still the opinion that capital investment is great and results are few. This is the responsibility of the province since it assigned plans in an unsynchronized manner, has given no attention to production shop buildings, has not yet emphasized production conditions, and has no plans for raw materials, supplies, machinery and equipment. In the pottery enterprise, there is no drying oven system and products must be dried in the open air which does not insure dryness and is dependent on the weather. This is not mentioning the fact that the enterprise must concern itself in pursuing hundreds of tons of raw materials, various types of chemicals, enamel, etc., and while production conditions are still insufficient, the province has still assigned a plan of 1 million products per year. The glass enterprise has only completed one production shop building area and products must be left in the open. Goods are becoming burdensome because if the enterprise produces 300 tons of product glass during this year, there will be no place to store it. The workers at these enterprises are short of eating and living facilities.

If the province, district and related sectors give greater concern and implement prompt methods to alleviate production difficulties, this new industrial area will more rapidly develop to soon return greater economic benefits.

Increased Gold Prospecting Creates Problems 42090013 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Jul 88 pp 1, 4

[Article by Tran Dinh Minh: "Gold Prospecting in Bac Thai; Many Negative Occurrences Must Be Resolved"]

[Text] During the past few years, gold prospecting has strongly developed in Bac Thai. The upland districts of Na Ri, Vo Nhai, Bach Thong, Phu Luong, Dong Hy and Pho Yen have all opened points for mining and panning gold. Seven of the 14 villages in Vo Nhai District have gold. One village has dozens of prospecting points. The prospecting situation in Bac Thai is producing many economic and social problems that must be resolved.

Gold Prospecting Force

Bac Thai has two forces for the mining of gold: a state-operated enterprise and private individuals. In this article, we will only touch upon the area of private gold mining, consisting of individuals working under contract and those engaged in free gold prospecting. Individuals engaged in the gold mining consist of local residents and

those from other provinces such as Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Haiphong, Ha Bac, Hanoi, etc. They are unemployed laborers and youths, peasants farmers between crops, workers and students on leave and summer vacation and even army cadres, etc.

The gold prospectors in Bac Thai are estimated to be in the tens of thousands.

Bac Thai previously prohibited gold prospecting but encountered not a few difficulties. In the locations with gold, the people occasionally prospected right in their own gardens. Many local cadres and party members also prospected for gold. Vo Nhai District often used public security forces in coordination with local troops to conduct sweep operations in Than Sa, once apprehending and placing more than 200 individuals in labor reformation. However, due to the difficult jungle mountain terrain, the number of people concentrated in gold prospecting at any one time has increased.

Faced with this situation and without a form of rational management, the social situation would become further complicated to create losses for the state. After a period of study, Vo Nhai District has formed a guidance committee consisting of public security and finance personnel and has introduced this force as an experiment to find suitable norms. The activity at each point is based on the amount of prospected gold.

For example: at Than Sa, the mining at one location brings in 20,000 dong per month; but 3 centigrams of gold at Kim Stream, and at Hang, each individual must turn in at least 8 centigrams (.8 taels) of gold monthly of which the state gives back 4 centigrams. Moreover, the contracts clearly indicate gold prospecting sites. The district must ensure the safety of the gold miners; and the miners are responsible for precisely complying with the regulations, accurately registering the number of people engaged and turning in a sufficient amount of the product.

Individuals are stepping forward to sign contracts to invest their own capital, equipment and machinery and to feed and pay hired help (known as the "cuu van.")

Gold Prospecting Creating Negative Occurrences

The gold mining sites are crowded with people of all elements and ages. They arbitrarily erect sheds for eating, sleeping and daily living. When they make a "strike," they go for broke but if they are "busted" and eat up all their capital, they sell their clothing, borrow and live on credit. We have actually seen a number of gold miners who were healthy and strong youths and honest laborers. However, the temporary environment and "win or lose" nature of gold mining quickly drew them into a pragmatic way of life. Alcoholism, opium smoking, gambling and superstition developed. Disturbances, losses of security and order, and violent disputes commonly occurred. There especially was the emergence of robbers and holdups.

The robbers here have guns and hand grenades. One example was at Nam Ha (Na Ri) where they fired shots to intimidate and rob the gold miners. At Vo Nhai, they used AK rifles to rob 10 people at one time and also used hammers to assault them. They have also pretended to be tax and finance cadres coming to collect the mining taxes.

Besides the social ailments above, gold prospecting has adversely affected agricultural production. In many locations, the fields and gardens have been dug up in search of gold and others have been abandoned and left fallow by farmers leaving to prospect for gold such as the dozens of mau of field in Phan Sa (Na Ri).

Market prices in many places have surged, creating additional difficulties for those living there on salaries. The "service system" for the gold miners has also attracted many other negativisms. For example, one panning site has about 100 Cole, power generator, "Lotus Blossom-12" and water pumping machines (many more in some other locations) and if each machine burns 3 liters of gasoline and oil daily, the amount of fuel expended there for one day is 300 liters, not counting the small city of gold miners with up to 200 motor vehicles. There are also the explosives and detonators for breaking up rock and digging holes. An inspection by the Vo Nhai public security force once resulted in the confiscation of more than 20 kilograms of explosives at Than Sa. This raw material came from the factories, enterprises and warehouses of the state and the army. The people of the Trai Cau area stated that motor vehicles "dumped" four barrels of type-200 gasoline at one time in the gold panning area.

A number of local cadres have been lacking in responsibility in area and gold mining management. Some have taken advantage of their authority to exploit the gold miners and take bribes.

The situation of reduced safety has reached an alarming level. At nearly every site and during every month, someone is killed or injured by tunnel and pit cave-ins, the use of explosives and even fierce fights. At Than Sa, the gold miners must creep into shafts 50 meters deep to set off charges and carry out the soil which is extremely dangerous. They occasionally eat and rest underground in unsanitary conditions.

Some Problems Needing Resolution

The exploitation of a precious and raw resource cannot be allowed to freely develop and spread as at the present time. However, the use of administrative methods to absolutely prohibit gold prospecting is also unrealistic.

The gold in Bac Thai is usually of the mineral sand type, small but clean with few impurities. The purity is 93 percent. However, large nuggets and significant concentrations of alluvial gold have appeared at some sites. In the Trai Cau area and on Hoan Stream, a number of gold

exploration and survey documents from 1967 and 1968 still remain. Actually however, work at the Trai Cau mine has revealed laterite strata not contained in the survey documents. At Kim Stream in Than Sa, the gold was previously only panned from sand and soil in the stream bed. At the end of 1987, miners unintentionally discovered connecting gold veins in the stream rock. The mining of gold from the rock began with that. Thus, exploration and survey to evaluate the gold reserves, an extremely necessary task in a great many locations, has not yet been accomplished or has been in an incomplete manner. It is suggested that responsible echelons and sectors urgently conduct a survey to evaluate and classify the gold in each area of Bac Thai. Based on that, plans must be formulated for long-term and thorough exploitation with delineation of areas for the state and individuals; or with more rational norms for the gold mining contracts.

Positive methods are needed to protect agricultural production land and locations with historical relics.

Economic and administrative methods must be coordinated and firm organization is needed to implement gold mining contracts. The government relies on the people to preserve good order and security, especially in halting the robberies and social ills and in restoring order to the gold prospecting sites. Forbid illegal trading in gold.

The implementation of gold mining contracts at the present time must experiment and find the most effective models in the spirit of the state controlling the gold resources with an adequate return for the gold miner. Uniform and realistic work is needed. There should be investment in service and business to supply the means and equipment for labor, and to ensure the minimum levels of material and spiritual life for the gold miners, including medicine and personnel for the treatment of illness, especially at remote sites far from a city or town, with commodities to sell or exchange for the gold product.

Individuals engaged in free gold prospecting must have specific zoning stipulated in order to conduct management without the use of the "sweep operation" style that confiscates even tools, grain, money and gold as has been done at some locations.

Directive on Losses in Coal Production Issued
BK1510080988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 14 Oct 88

[Text] On 10 October, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a directive enumerating measures to be taken against great losses in current coal production. The directive says:

In recent years, the coal sector has made a great effort to fulfill its production plan to meet the requirements for coal of various economic sectors and society. However, as reported by the Ministry of Energy, the coal sector's activities have now met with great difficulties and is operating at a great loss. There are many reasons for this situation.

To resolve difficulties now confronting the coal sector, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has decided the following:

1. The Ministry of Energy must closely guide various units of the coal sector in reorganizing production, renovating management, and promptly improving production output, quality, and efficiency of the entire sector. Through this, efforts must be made to lower the cost of coal exploration and processing.

2. To help the coal sector resolve its various difficulties, the chairman of the Council of Ministers concurs with a proposal of the State Price Commission, the State Planning Commission, and the Ministries of Finance and Energy for limiting the number of those entitled to the purchase of coal at the directed price.

Effective from the date of promulgation of this directive, coal sold at the directed price as set forth in Council of Ministers circular No. 91-HDBT, dated 24 May 1988, will only apply to coal used for running generators and trains and fuelling the production of medical glassware. Those entitled to the purchase of coal at the directed price will be periodically reviewed to gradually limit and then completely eliminate the directed price. As for coal not used for the above purposes, the coal sector will be allowed to sell it at the commercial price in accordance with the prescribed pricelist presented in State Price Commission circular No. 115-VGNN/ANFX, dated 19 August 1988. The chairman of the Council of Ministers hereby entrusts the State Planning Commission, the Ministries of Labor and War Invalids and Social Welfare and the Ministries of Finance and Energy to resolve those problems regarding coal sold at the directed price for use as fuel in everyday activities in accordance with the principle that in those localities where fuel cost has been integrated into wages, coal must be sold at commercial price.

3. The chairman of the Council of Ministers agrees with a proposal by the Ministry of Energy for the coal sector to retain the differential between commercial and directed prices to offset its losses.

4. The chairman of the Council of Ministers requests that the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance make necessary arrangements in October 1988 to repay to the coal sector the amount of foreign currency—which, obtained from coal export, has been used by the state to pay for foreign debts—in accordance with a mutually-agreable exchange rate as stated in Decision No. 252-CT, dated 13 September 1988, of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

5. In addition to those supporting measures taken by the state, the chairman of the Council of Ministers requests that the Ministry of Energy closely guide various establishments of the coal sector in striving to increase their economic results to make sure that the coal sector will not operate at a loss in 1988. The Ministries of Energy

and Finance, the State Price Commission, and other relevant organs must closely control economic accounting activities at various establishments of the coal sector. In cases where legitimate losses still persist, they must quickly offset losses in order to maintain and develop production.

Exhibition in Alma-Ata

*BK2209090788 Hanoi VNA in English
0740 GMT 22 Sep 88*

[Text]—Hanoi VNA Sept. 22—An exhibition of Vietnamese exports was opened on Sept. 20 in Alma-Ata, capital of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. On show are tropical farm products, arts-and-craft articles, wickerwork, textiles, ready-to-wears, leather shoes, etc. The exhibition, which involves 18 export-import units throughout Vietnam, is aimed to further expand the trade and economic relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It will last until Sept. 27.

People From Nghe Tinh

*BK1809142788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 18 Sep 88*

[Summary]—During the past 8 months, Nghe Tinh province has sent more than 2,400 families, comprising 12,000 people, to resettle in new economic zones in Dac Lac, Song Be, Dong Nai, Lam Dong, and Thuan Hai provinces as well in its mountainous districts such as Quy Hop, Con Cuong, and Tan Ky. Thanks to help of the local administration and people, these families have been able to quickly stabilize their lives and develop production.

Tourism Solutions Suggested

*42090020 Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese
16 Jul 88 pp 1, 3*

[Article by Thu Trang, Historian (An Overseas Vietnamese in France): "The Contribution of Overseas Vietnamese to the Tourism Sector"]

[Text] The issue of expanding tourism within the country is probably to us overseas Vietnamese one of many appealing and worthwhile subjects.

I myself have returned home four times during the past 5 years with the objective of understanding and examining all aspects of the operating methods of a number of tourism corporations in many parts of the country. On the spot, I was able to observe many angles from the problems of customs regulations, hotels and subsistence to reception and the tourist lines. Thanks to that, I have the general view that the tourism sector is seeking ways to expand operations within the country.

Like the economic sector in general, the tourist industry for the past 10 years should have developed successfully but because the procedures were unknown, obstacles and subjective restraints caused an unfortunate delay. As

overseas Vietnamese, we all know that during the more than 10 years of American intervention in Vietnam, along with the tragedy and sorrow caused by the war, Vietnam was one nation throughout that period and throughout the world's time zones, not a minute passed without a reference to Vietnam. A stupendous amount of publicity that not one capitalist could attain. Observed from a business standpoint, it was an item of merchandise cast on the tourism market with continuous publicity, customers ready to spend, etc. If only we had known how to exploit this immediately after 1975. Especially during that point in time, we still had the affection of friends from five continents who were ready to visit the country that they had heard about daily. Tourists are truly of all types and from many different countries and the figures could have been in the millions. The only concern is that we would not have had the strength to welcome them. We lost an opportunity that will never reoccur!

Now, an overall view of the tourism issue in our country indicates that there are surely many pessimists. They are partially correct. Especially during the past several years, the customs regulations of Vietnam have been famous throughout the world!

Concerning the material facilities, the southern and high plateau areas since 1970 have had 491 hotels of all types with 10,837 rooms, 60 percent meeting full international standards. The number of tourists each year has been 72,000 to 73,000 people with profits of more than 10 million dollars. Unfortunately, the number of hotels above has now declined, largely deteriorated, etc.

However, we should not look back at the past because to resist the present poverty, overseas Vietnamese can do their bit by contributing part of themselves to the country during this period in beneficial and significant deeds.

I humbly believe that many poor nations in the world are still able to conduct tourism. Therefore, poverty is not the most fearful thing in the business field. The most worrisome thing is the lack of concept, understanding and experience in work procedures. Here, I set forth a few things for us to mutually consider concerning the problems posed in the tourism sector of our country at the present time.

1. In the problem of investment capital, the government already has regulations and this can be used as a springboard for the successful development of tourism. However, caution is necessary in construction and expansion methods to prevent ecological and cultural damage. For example, the construction of a high hotel next to the Huong Pagoda is more dangerous than beneficial.

2. Is it necessary to find a type of tourist compatible with the country and people of Vietnam? A cultural tourist? An unusual tourist? A playboy tourist (of the Thai type).

or something else? Those engaged in a cultural mission in the country must coordinate and work with tourism corporations to study this issue and find a model.

3. However, every type of tourist will come to Vietnam. Who will be the market customer year after year? Will overseas Vietnamese probably be the primary customer? If around 100,000 overseas Vietnamese return annually and each individual spends from 500 to 1,000 dollars, the return will not be small. Moreover, is it necessary to immediately calculate the reserves of welcoming former U.S. servicemen? A total of 2 million Americans took part in the war in Vietnam. They would probably take one excursion with their families and that number of people is extremely significant. This is not even considering the French tourists who are growing old and those born in Indochina. This number is not small either.

If the three points above are only fleetingly considered, we have recognized it does not mean there is no hope for the expansion of the tourism business. However, I feel that the fourth point below must be considered as crucial in the initial step.

4. The shortage of professional cadres in the sector is the thing most worthy of attention. Within the country, it appears that the personnel arrangement is not very scientific. The inability of professionals to work at their proper trade is often noted. Therefore, an expansion in tourism requires personnel from top to bottom who know how to work. From a servant to a program director, hotel director, etc. In my humble opinion, there is a shortage in the country of schools for systematically and scientifically training tourism cadres with international standards.

During 1986 and 1987, I returned home to deliver the draft for a preliminary plan to open a college or other high-level school for the training of tourism cadres. I contacted the General Department of Tourism and National Economic College in Hanoi and within Ho Chi Minh City the Municipal Party Committee and Association of Intellectuals. Generally, all had endorsements and hopes that overseas Vietnamese would join hands with those in the country to implement the preliminary plan above.

At the present time, due to an appeal from the Tourism Corporation, classes were hurriedly begun within the city to provide professional training for on-the-job cadres. These classes will be taught with assistance from a number of teachers from various college departments and support will also be provided by a number of other intellectuals and retired cadres from all echelons (foreign affairs, economic, foreign language instructors, etc.)

This is an initial step and the task of opening a school such as the above must have the support and assistance of overseas Vietnamese intellectuals from various sectors outside the country. From only one or two aspects, collecting or helping in the purchase of specialized

tourism sector books and documents for domestic use is a big job. Besides that, it is extremely probable in the future when the school is formed that a number of overseas Vietnamese intellectuals will be needed to teach or cooperate in research subjects and implementing the economic and cultural proposals with which the tourism trade is closely concerned.

The Ho Chi Minh City Tourism Corporation is presently requesting that overseas Vietnamese provide support and assistance by supplying a number of documents and books.

Concerning contact within the country, I humbly believe that some friend who has an occasion to return home often and regularly could—if he had the time—make direct contact with the agencies making the requests for our assistance, such as the corporation above.

For myself, I could if necessary serve as a intermediary for contact between my overseas Vietnamese friends and those in the country.

Hanoi Electricity Projects

*BK2309134188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 22 Sep 88*

[Excerpt]—More than 2,000 cadres and workers of Hanoi's electricity sector and the team of Soviet specialists who are here to help build and transform the capital's power grid have built, installed, and put into operation many electricity projects named after the Sixth National Trade Union Congress. These projects include the transformer stations at the Xanh Market, the Ngoc Ha Slope, the Ba Trieu Alley, and Tay Ho which have a total capacity of 1,144 KVA, bringing the number of transformer stations built since the beginning of this year to 58.

SOCIAL

Haiphong Experiencing Unemployment Problems
*42090019 Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese
2 Jul 88 p 7*

[Article by Huu Chung: "Haiphong: Jobs for the Youth?; Bribery Gold Needed in Job Seeking; Jobs Must Ensure Youths Sufficient Income to Live; Female Youths Must Work in Undesirable Trades; Six Social Ills"]

[Text] "In the rural area of Haiphong, tens of thousands of people are without jobs. Nevertheless, they still have the land, fields, rivers and sea and can temporarily eke out a living. However, the inner city also has up to 50,000 unemployed and anyone who can provide a job for only one individual will receive extreme thanks from the party and the government." This was a confidence made by the secretary of the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee, Le Danh Xuong.

A member of the standing committee of the Municipal Communist Youth Union has stated, "According to figures of the Labor Service, the number of youths each year in the inner city alone reaching the age when they need jobs is about 22,000. However, the present capability is to provide jobs for 16,000 of these people at various times."

"Sir, why do you say at various times?"

"Because we cannot provide long-term and stable jobs for everyone!"

The Routes To Finding Work

There is a saying in Haiphong that if you want to find a job, you must have a target norm. The explanation differs entirely from the original wholesome meaning in that the target is one-tenth of a catty of gold and the norm is the spending of the individual arranging the job. This demand for a "target norm," by anyone or any detachment, is extremely discreet. Discreet to the point that the job seeker "paying a target norm" does not know the final recipient or whether the amount will determine the "sweetness" of the place of work. At Enterprise D, a number of the grandchildren of an individual supplying us with data had to pay 2 chi of gold for a job.

The youths returning home after working in foreign countries are finding jobs in a (relatively) easy manner because they have a little capital saved such a TV sets, refrigerators, motorbikes, sewing machines, etc. to pay the "target norm." However, the jobs they get usually differ from the trades with which they had become familiar in the foreign country.

Youth returning after completing their military obligations receive first attention in employment. However, according to an investigation by the Municipal Civilian Proselytism Committee, within this group of people receiving priority, those chosen first for work were still those with gifts and "target norms."

It is natural in our society and the same in Haiphong that when one of the extremely few job openings occur, 10 to 100 individuals watch and wait their turn, causing bribery to easily develop.

Do the Youths Love Their Jobs and Have a Professional Conscience?

With the exception of a number of degenerate individuals wanting only enjoyment by plundering and living off society, youths unable to enter Level-III education, especially college or other professional schools, all have a concept of self-esteem and independence and do not wish to be a burden to their families. There are even many youths who choose jobs involving heavy work. The key to labor contentment is to ensure the youths an income sufficient to live on without paying kickbacks to anyone.

One example is Nguyen Van Xuan, a member of the Communist Youth Union and a vehicle driver fresh out of school. During 1981, confronted by negative occurrences in the passenger vehicle driver sector, municipal youth union cadres conducted an experiment for resisting negativism in the driving trade. Drivers were taking bribes from passengers—route directors were taking bribes from drivers in order to divide up the lucrative routes—and public security personnel at the Quan Toan station (on the Haiphong-Hanoi route) and the Cau Nghia station (on the Haiphong-Thai Binh route) were demanding help from the drivers in purchasing bicycle chains, shafts and sprocket wheels but not giving them money, etc. (H. from the Civilian Proselytism Committee determined that previously, by conducting a vehicle inspection at Quan Toan only twice a month, a member of the public security forces could "acquire" a bicycle! In order for a vehicle undergoing "minor, medium or major repair" to quickly leave the shop, a gift from the driver was required, etc. The Municipal Youth Union assigned Xuan responsibility for the experiment to cut the negative occurrences off at their root by the following method: "You will bear the losses to see how the negative occurrences can be restricted." His secret was to maintain his vehicle in a safe condition and to violate nothing concerning driver ethics, technique or discipline. Briefly, the secret could be generalized in six words: operate in an extremely legitimate manner. Xuan was truly able to reduce the negative occurrences. When someone asked for his written orders or driver's license, they did not see "something" clipped inside. When someone counted the passengers or looked for contraband goods, he found nothing, and nothing was found when the brakes, lights, frame, axles, etc. were examined. After someone suggested that he help in buying a bicycle chain, Xuan replied, "I swear you will squeeze nothing out of me. I am sure you will not continue to search. If this happens many times, the stations and stops will be bored when they see my vehicle and will tell each other to let me go to avoid losing work!"

However, the experiment to resist negativism did not last. The salary of a driver was 400 dong in 1981 and was later multiplied by a factor of more than 10, still not enough to live on. One professor said, "I have students studying to be drivers. The education costs them 4,000 dong, graduation costs 2,000 dong (not the reduced-value money of today) and they say, 'We are thirsty now and must recover our capital through...negativism.'"

Six Social Ills

For many years and especially since 1984, responsible individuals in Haiphong have recognized six social ills hidden among the people and primarily the young: prostitution, theft, gambling, drug addiction, vagrancy and alcoholism. Dao Thi Vinh, chairman of a street national defense security committee and simultaneously director of Shop 2005, related that a girl had confided to her, "I know that prostituting myself to any man is shameful and dangerous. However, that's the only way I

can easily make money." When the deputy director of a privately operated production unit guided visitors through his unit, he made discreet signals drawing their attention to a pretty little girl about 17 or 18 years old. She was sitting painting flowers on a porcelain vase. She had been a vagrant. Many social and family reasons and even failure to enter a Level-III school caused her to stray. When she heard that a privately operated production unit that suited her had opened, she volunteered to learn the trade. When she violated discipline and the manager demanded that she bring her parents to hear the report, she confessed, "My parents are unconcerned about me and consider me an outcast. Consequently, I came here to learn the trade and want my parents to understand that I am also worried about my future."

Also at this facility, there is D., notorious for fighting at his former job at the cement plant where he was a skilled kiln operator but was jailed twice. Now however, he is working with a monthly salary of more than 40,000 dong, a serious laborer who loves his job. That privately operated unit has more than 20 youths like D. and the girl mentioned above.

Many More Jobs Needed

According to estimates, 22,000 more people (in the inner city) need jobs each year and the city can provide only 16,000 jobs for this "quantity of people," leaving 6,000 with no jobs at all. A number of work sites have been opened by the state such as Work Site 2005 which was able to accept 555 people and Work Site 26-3 which was able to take 100. Every one of the inner-city subwards has production, consignment or commercial service teams. In the present policy of incentives for private economic work, there are expectations of development such as the ceramic and pottery facility which presently has 720 craftsmen and apprentices, still not enough.

In these units at the present time, the laborers are temporarily contented because their salaries are temporarily stable, they temporarily have enough to live on and they also have hopes of maintaining a steady job.

A number of production units organized by the subwards are breaking up with absolutely no traces left in some locations due to the starving incomes caused by rake-offs and kickbacks. For example, Le Chan Ward has five subwards engaged in the stitching of export leather balls. It takes one person a day and a half to stitch one casing at a contract rate of 360 dong per casing. Less expenses, wages amount to 80 dong per day, the cost of one bunch of bindweed.

Another obstacle must be mentioned, even though resolved by the secretary of the municipal party committee himself: he invited a producer who had twice broken the law to contribute his opinions on ways to develop production. He said, "Everyone, even if providing a job for only one person, is good." However, this still does not lessen the prejudice toward someone who has once

violated the law. B.X.H. stated, "The party and government have encouraged me to develop production and provide jobs for everyone to give me additional confidence in the system. Frankly however, this is not such a new way of observing human dignity. When seeing my unit accept scores of previously wayward and dishonest youths for employment, I am asked why I do not accept some of the many good individuals instead of the degenerates." In society, there is still the prejudice against restless and stubborn boys and girls that they are wayward and prone to violating the law. Through experience, we feel to the contrary, that they are usually intelligent, highly creative and untiring. This is illustrated in their acceptance of technology, love for their jobs and fondness for democracy. In our opinion, this method of observation is correct.

Although not the only prescription, it is most important to establish a new way of life for the young: employment. Employment is not difficult, if only we eliminate restrictions in our ways of observation and the restraining and obsolete mechanisms.

Haiphong Respects Freedom of Religion

42090022 Haiphong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese
19 Jun 88 p 4

[Article by Hoang Ngoc Tri, Chairman of the Religion Committee, Haiphong Municipal People's Committee: "Haiphong Always Respectful and Consistent in Religion Policy"]

[Excerpts] The policy of our party and state to respect the citizens' freedom of religious belief has been extremely clear and consistently implemented throughout the process of the revolution over several of the past decades. This policy is expressed and affirmed right from the initial constitution of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1946 as well as the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 1980 and was also substantiated in Resolution 297/CP on 11 November 1977 by the Council of Ministers.

Based on the constitution and the law of the state, all Haiphong administrative echelons constantly respect and create every favorable condition for the religious activities of the compatriots—providing protection and security, permitting religious leaders to create places of worship and ensuring the normal religious activities of believers and religious leaders—when these activities are conducted within the policy framework and do not create obstacles for production work, daily activities and overall order and security. During Buddhist as well as Catholic and Protestant holidays, the city will formulate plans for supervising echelons and sectors in coordinating with and assisting the people to organize observances following the traditional ceremonies of their religion in a spirit of dignity, wholesomeness, joy and safety. The city will also create favorable conditions for the selection, training, appointment and transfer of religious dignitaries. It was for this very reason that the bishop of

Haiphong for the first time in more than 30 years was able to hold a ceremony on 24 January 1988 to solemnly bestow the title of Catholic priest on six recent graduates from the Hanoi Grand Seminary.

Like before, foes of the revolution commonly take advantage of religion to propagandize against communism. Recently, foreign reactionaries joined a number of bad elements inside the country in unabated and distorted propaganda against the religious policies of our party and state, and to distort the religious situation within Vietnam aimed at inciting and separating religious followers from each other as well as from our party and state, thereby achieving their negative political ambitions against the task of building and protecting the Socialist Vietnam fatherland.

A number of bad elements are now secretly propagandizing and agitating gullible Catholics to leave the country illegally, creating immeasurably adverse consequences for their compatriots and causing instability in our society. These are deceiving arguments of an inciting nature and actions contrary to the law. The Catholic population must not listen to these erroneous arguments but properly comply with the spirit of the 23 May 1988 announcement of the Vietnam Council of Bishops to "endorse no action with a political tinge during the canonization or anything that could be erroneously understood concerning the life of religious societies in Vietnam;" let us welcome the canonization in a spirit of the gospel and consistent with the pastoral course of the 1980 General Letter. This is a good occasion for the religious compatriots of Haiphong to once again affirm their determination to follow the route of "a gospel life in the heart of the people" that they have chosen.

The religion policy of the party and state is always consistent and clear. A process of renovating work dealing with religion is being carried out. It is hoped that religious followers in Haiphong, with love for their socialist country, will strive for steadily more complete implementation of the policy of respecting the citizens' freedom of religious belief, assisting to strengthen the unity of all the people and to create additional strength in the undertaking to build and protect the port city.

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities

42090031 [Editorial Report] The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisk indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.

Nguyen An [NGUYEENX AN], *Major General

*Deputy Director of the Rear Services General Department; he wrote an article on trust between leaders and youths. (THANH NIEN Apr 88 p 1)

Tran Xuan Bach [TRAANF XUAAN BACHS]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; recently he sent a letter to a seminar held by the Ministry of Education to review work done in the 1987-1988 school year. (GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 11 Jul 88 p 1)

Ha Van Ban [HAF VAWN BAN]

*Acting Secretary of the CPV Committee, Thanh Hoa province; his name and position were mentioned in a corruption case at a village in his province. (Ho Chi Minh City THANH NIEN 20-26 Jun 88 p 2)

Dang Quoc Bao [DAWNG QUOOC S BAOR]

Head of the CPV Central Committee of Science and Education; on 1-5 Jul 88 he attended a seminar held by the Ministry of Education to review work in the 1987-1988 school year. (GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 11 Jul 88 p 1)

Nguyen Thi Bay [NGUYEENX THI BAAYR]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Phong Municipality; on 15 Apr 88 she attended a song festival at the Municipal Theatre in Hai Phong. (Hai Phong HAIPHONG 17 Apr 88 p 1)

Nguyen Thanh Binh [NGUYEENX THANH BINHF]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; on 7-9 Jul 88 he chaired a conference in Hanoi on Party building. (HANOI MOI 10 Jul 88 p 1)

Nguyen Thoi Bung [NGUYEENX THOWIS BUWNG], *Lieutenant General

*Commander of the 7th Military Region; on 27 Jul 88 he was with a delegation that paid a floral tribute to fallen combatants at the municipal military cemetery. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 28 Jul 88 p 1)

Ta Huu Cah [TAJ HUWUX CANH]

*SRV Ambassador to the GDR; on 21 he attended an international meeting in Berlin on establishing nuclear arms free zones. (NHAN DAN 23 Jun 88 p 1)

Hoang Thanh Can [HOANGF THANH CAANJ]

Standing member of the CPV Committee, *Head of the Control Committee, Hanoi Municipality; on 22 Jul 88 he welcomed a Cambodian delegation in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 23 Jul 88 p 1)

Nong The Can [NOONG THEES CAANS]

*SRV Ambassador to Poland; on 14 Jul 88 he attended a ceremony to welcome an SRV delegation in Poland. (HANOI MOI 17 Jul 88 p 1)

Vo Truu Chi [VOX TRAANF CHIS]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 27 Jul 88 he was with a delegation that paid a floral tribute to fallen combatants at the municipal military cemetery. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 28 Aug 88 p 1)

Hong Chuong [HOONGF CHUWOWNG]

President of the Vietnam Journalist Association; on 15 Jun 88 he attended a photo exhibit on the Spratly Islands. (HANOI MOI 16 Jun 88 p 4)

Tran Huy Cuong [TRAANF HUY CHUWOWNG]

SRV Ambassador to Indonesia; on 2 Jul 88 he was with an SRV delegation who was received by Indonesian President Soeharto when they visited Indonesia. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 88 p 1)

Hong Cu [HOONGF CUW], *Lieutenant General

Deputy Director of the Political General Department of the VP; on 29 Jul 88 he attended the 24th anniversary of the SRV Navy. (HANOI MOI 30 Jul 88 p 1)

Nguyen Duy Cuong [NGUYEENX ZUY CUWOWNGF]

*Vice Minister of Public Health and Director General of the Vietnam Pharmaceuticals Trust. His article "Export of Pharmaceutical Products" appeared in the cited sources. (VIETNAM COURIER Jul 88 p 22)

Nguyen Huy Cuong [NGUYEENX HUY CUWOWNGF]

*Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union, Hanoi Municipality; he wrote a letter to HANOI MOI on tardiness in attending meetings that was published in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 7 Aug 88 p 4)

Tran Van Danh [TRAANF VAWN ZANH]

Vice Minister of Energy; he was present at the Tri An hydroelectric plant when the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi recently visited here. (NHAN DAN 24 Jul 88 p 1)

Nguyen Ngoc Diep [NGUYEENX NGOCJ ZIEEPJ], *Lt. Colonel

*Technical Deputy Commander of the August Engineer Group; *Standing member of the Group Party Organization; his name and position were mentioned in a corruption case in his group. (NHAN DAN 1 Jul 88 p 3)

Nguyen Dinh Doan [NGUYEENX DINHF ZOANX]

Vice Minister of Communication and Transportation; his name and position were mentioned in an article on socioeconomic projects that was published in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 7 Aug 88 p 1)

Nguyen Tan Dung [NGUYEENX TAANS ZUNGX]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; *Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Kien Giang province; his name and position were mentioned in article on Kien Giang published in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 9 Jul 88 p 2)

Pham The Duyet [PHAMJ THEES ZUYEETJ]

Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; recently he attended the 59th anniversary of the founding of the Confederation. (HANOI MOI 29 Jul 88 p 1)

Le Quang Dao [LEE QUANG DAO]

*Vice Chairman of the Council of State; Chairman of the National Assembly; his name and positions were mentioned in an article on a seminar held by the Ministry of Education to review work done in the 1987-1988 school year. (GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 11 Jul 88 p 1)

Tran Chi Dao [TRAANF CHIS DAO]

*Vice Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; his name and position were mentioned in an article on education published in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Aug 88 pp 1, 2)

Minh Dat [MINH DAT]

*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; on 16 Jun 88 he attended a meeting in Hanoi on renovation in agriculture. (HANOI MOI 18 Jun 88 p 1)

Tran Huu Duc [TRAANF HUWUX DAACS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Central Control Committee; on 20 Jul 88 he welcomed a Cambodian delegation in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 21 Jul 88 p 1)

Vo Nguyen Giap [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS]

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; recently he attended a seminar held by the Ministry of Education to review work done in the 1987-1988 school year. (GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 11 Jul 88 p 1)

Nguyen Gioi [NGUYEENX GIOWIS]

*Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; he was present at the Tri An hydroelectric plant when the Chairman of the Council Ministers visited there recently. (NHAN DAN 24 Jul 88 p 1)

Hong Ha [HOONGF HAF]

Members of the CPV Central Committee; *Chef de Cabinet of the CPV Central Committee; on 28 Jul 88 he welcomed a SRV delegation that returned to Hanoi after a visit to Kampuchea. (HANOI MOI 29 Jul 88 pp 1, 4)

Le Hai [LEE HAI], *Lieutenant General

On 30 Jun 88 he attended the farewell ceremony for Vietnamese troops in Phnom Penh. (NHAN DAN 1 Jul 88 pp 1, 4)

Le Dinh Hien [LEE DINHF HIEENF]

*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; on 28 Jun 88 he attended the 37th anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party held by the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 29 Jun 88 p 1)

Le Ngoc Hien [LEE NGOCJ HIEENF], *Colonel General

*Commander of the SRV Volunteer Army in Cambodia; on 30 Jun 88 he was present at the farewell ceremony in Phnom Penh for Vietnamese troops being pulled out of Cambodia. (NHAN DAN 1 Jul 88 pp 1, 4)

Trinh Tien Hoa [TRINHJ TIEENS HOAF]

*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ha Son Binh province; his article "My Duc Village Punishes Cadres, Party Members" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 88 p 3)

Dang Nghiem Hoanh [DAWNJ NGHIEEM HOANHF]

*Assistant to the Foreign Minister; recently he was present at the meeting between the Secretary General of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Kaysone Phomvihan and SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Laos. (HANOI MOI 7 Jul 88 p 1)

Vu Dinh Hoanh [VUX DINHF HOANGF]

Deputy Director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi Municipality; his name and position were mentioned in the Readers' column in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 29 Jul 88 p 4)

Nguyen Si Hoat [NGUYEENX SIX HOATJ]

*SRV Charge d'Affaires in Laos; on 16 Jul 88 he attended the 11th anniversary of the signing of the Laos-Vietnamese Friendship and Cooperation Agreement in Vientiane. (HANOI MOI 20 Jul 88 p 4)

Ton Gia Huyen [TOON GIA HUYEEN]

Head of the Land Management General Department; on 1-5 Jul 88 he attended a seminar held by the Ministry of Education to review work in the 1987-1988 school year. (GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 11 Jul 88 p 1)

Dang Huong [DAWNGJ HUWOWNG] Colonel

Deputy Commander and Director of the Technical Materials Department, 12th Corps; he wrote an article on supply problems in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 May 88 p 3)

Le Kha [LEE KHAR]

Vice Minister of Communication and Transportation; his name and position were mentioned in an article on socioeconomic projects that was published in the cited source (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 7 Apr 88 p 1)

Tran Dang Khoa [TRAANF DAWNG KHOA]

Deputy Secretary of the Vietnam Democratic Party; on 30 Jun 88 he was present at the 44th anniversary of the Vietnam Democratic Party in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 1 Jul 88 p 1)

Doan Khue [DOANF HKUEE], Colonel General

Chief of the General Staff of the VPA; recently he headed a delegation to visit Indonesia. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 88 p 1)

Tran Kien [TRAANF KIEEN]

Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the CPV Central Control Committee; on 20 Jul 88 he welcomed a Cambodian delegation in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 21 Jul 88 p 1)

Vo Van Kiet [VOX VAWN KIEETJ]

*First Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; recently he headed an SRV delegation to attend the 44th CEMA conference held in Prague. (NHAN DAN 24 Jul 88 p 1)

Nguyen Xuan Ky [NGUYEENX XUAAN KYR]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; *Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ben Tre province; his name and positions were mentioned in the Readers' Column of the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City THANH NIEN 20-27 Jun 88 p 6).

Tran Lam [TRAANF LAAM]

Chairman of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association; on 25 Jun 88 he attended a showing of a film marking the "anti-US struggle month". (HANOI MOI 26 Jun 88 p 4)

Nguyen Ngoc Le [NGUYEENX NGOCJ LEE]

*Member of the CPV Standing Committee, Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi Municipality; recently he welcomed a Soviet delegation to Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 30 Jul 88 p 1)

Dinh Nho Liem [DINH NHO LIEEM]

First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; recently he welcomed the HCR delegation that came to visit Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 24 Jul 88 p 1)

Do Duy Lien [DOX ZUY LIEEN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 27 Jul 88 he was with a delegation that paid a floral tribute to fallen combatants at the municipal military cemetery. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAO PHONG 28 Jul 88 p 1)

Nguyen Ngoc Lien [NGUYEENX NGOCJ LIEEN]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee Dong Nai province; he/she was present at the Tri An hydroelectric plant when Chairman of the Council Ministers Do Muoi visited the site recently. (NHAN DAN 24 Jul 88 p 1)

Vu Khac Lien [VUX KHAWC LIEEN]

Vice Minister of Culture; on 14 Jun 88 he attended the founding ceremony of Culturimex, a Hanoi import-export company for cultural works. (HANOI MOI 15 Jun 88 p 1)

Tran Lu [TRAANF LUWJ]

Vice Minister of Communication and Transportation; his name and position were mentioned in an article on socioeconomic projects published in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 7 Aug 88 p 1)

Tran Kiem Ly [TRAANF KIEEM LYS]

*Standing Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party; Secretary of Municipal Committee of the Democratic Party, Hanoi Municipality. On 30 Jun 88 he attended the 44th anniversary of the Democratic Party. (NHAN DAN 1 Jul 88 p 1)

Vu Mao [VUX MAOX]

*Director of the office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; on 9 Jul 88 he chaired a press conference on "Vietnamese Law on nationality." (HANOI MOI 10 Jul 88 p 1)

Tran Man [TRAANF MAAN], Major General

Commander of the Ho Chi Minh City Military Forces; on 27 Jul 88 he was with a delegation that paid a floral tribute to fallen combatants at the municipal military cemetery. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAO PHONG 28 Jul 88 p 1)

Mai Van Muon [MAI VAWN MUOON]

*Head of the Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 1-5 Jul 88 he attended a seminar held by the Ministry of Education to review work in the 1987-1988 school year. (GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 11 Jul 88 p 1)

Do Muoi [DOOX MUWOWIF]

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers; recently he visited the Tri An hydroelectric plant. (NHAN DAN 24 Jul 88 p 1)

Nguyen Dinh Ngo [NGUYEENX DINHF NGOOJ]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Binh Tri Thien province; on 15 Jun 88 attended the funeral of Archbishop Nguyen Kim Dien in Hue. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAO PHONG 17 Jun 88 p 4)

Nguyen Dinh Nhien [NGUYEENX DINHF NHIEEN]

Standing member of the CPV Committee, Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Phong Municipality; on 15 Apr 88 he attended a meeting held by the Hai Phong People's Committee. (Hai Phong HAIPHONG 16 Apr 88 p 1)

Le Kha Phieu [LEE KHAR PHIEEU], *Lieutenant General

On 30 Jun 88 he was present at the farewell ceremony for the Vietnamese troop pullout in Phnom Penh. (NHAN DAN 1 Jul 88 pp 1, 4)

Vo Minh Quang [VOX MING QUANG]

*Member of the CPV Standing Committee, Head of the Department of Propaganda and Training, Dong Nai province; his name and position were mentioned in an article on a negative incident in his province. (TUAN TIN TUC 30 Jan 88 p 15)

Tran Hong Quan [TRAANF HOONGF QUAAN]

Minister of Higher and Vocational Education. On 1-5 Jul 88 he attended a seminar held by the Ministry of Education to review work in the 1987-1988 school year. (GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 11 Jul 88 p 1)

Nguyen Thanh Quat [NGUYEENX THANH QUAATS]

Secretary of the CPV provincial Committee, Ha Bac Province; his name and position were mentioned in a notice by the Editors of the cited source. (GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 30 May 88 p 3)

To Quyen [TOO QUYEENF], *Colonel

*Head of the Traffic Police Department, Ministry of Transportation and Communication; his article on security in transportation was published in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 14 Jul 88 pp 4, 8)

Do Quoc Sam [DOOX QUOOCX SAM]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the Vietnam-Iraq Friendship Association; on 15 Jul 88 he attended the 20th anniversary of Iraq National Day in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 16 Jul 88 p 1)

Bui Van Suong [BUIF VAWN SUWOWNGS]

*Vice Minister of Communication and Transportation; his name and position were mentioned in an article on socioeconomic projects that was published in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 7 Apr 88 p 1)

Do Van Tai [DOOX VAWN TAIF]

*SRV Ambassador to Cuba; recently he attended the 23rd anniversary of the P.P.P. (Progressive People's Party) in Georgetown, Guyana. (HANOI MOI 12 Aug 88 p 1)

Ha Huy Tam [HAF HUY TAAM]

*SRV Ambassador and Permanent Representative to UNESCO; on 5 Aug 88 he met with the Deputy Director of UNESCO to discuss a PRC claim concerning a research project in the Spratly Islands. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 11 Aug 88 p 4)

Tran Trong Tan [TRAANF TRONGJ TAAN]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV Central Committee; on 7-9 Jul 88 he attended a conference in Hanoi on party building. (HANOI MOI 10 Jul 88 p 1)

Mai Xuan Tan [LEE XUAAN TAANF], *Major General

On 30 Jun 88 he was present at the farewell ceremony in Phon Penh marking the Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia. (NHAN DAN 1 Jul 88 pp 1, 4)

Tran Tan [TRAANF TAANS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi Municipality; recently he headed a Hanoi delegation that visited India. (NHAN DAN 24 Jul 88 p 4)

Le Quang Thanh [LEE QUANG THANHF]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Region; recently he attended a higher education meeting in Vung Tau. (NHAN DAN 14 Aug 88 p 1)

Vo Viet Thanh [VOX VIEETS THANH]

*Deputy Minister of the Interior; recently he talked to the editors of CONG AN newspaper on subjects related to the Orderly Departure Program. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 3 Aug 88 p 1)

Nguyen Dinh Thanh [NGUYEENX DINHF THANHF]

*Director of the Public Security Forces, Hanoi Municipality; recently he was interviewed by Hanoi Moi. (HANOI MOI 15 Jun 88 p 2)

Lam Van The [LAAM VAWN THEE]

*Director of municipal public security, Ho Chi Minh City; on 4 Jul 88 he chaired a meeting on restoring economic and social order in the city. (Ho Chi Minh City TUOI TRE 5 Jul 88 p 1)

Tran Ngoc Them [TRAANF NGOCJ THEEM], *Colonel

Commander of August Engineer Group (DOANF COONG BINH THANGS TAMS), Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee of the group Party Organization; his name and position were mentioned in a corruption case in his group. (NHAN DAN 1 Jul 88 p 3)

Le Phuoc Tho [LEE PHUWOWCS THOJ]

Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Head of the Central Committee Agriculture Department; on 16 Jun 88 he attended a conference on agricultural economic management in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 18 Jun 88 p 1)

Mai Chi Tho [MAI CHIS THOJ]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; Minister of the Interior; on 29 Jun 88 he attended a conference in Hanoi on national security. (HANOI MOI 30 Jun 88 p 4)

Nguyen Minh Thong [NGUYEENX MINH THOONG]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; recently he headed an SRV delegation to an FAO seminar in Bangkok. (HANOI MOI 20 Jul 88 p 1)

Nguyen Canh Toan [NGUYEENX CANHR TOANF]

Editor-in-chief of the mathematics magazine TOAN HOC VA TUOI TRE. His name appeared on the mast-head. (TOAN HOC VA TUOI TRE Feb 88 p 1)

Long Thanh Tong [LONG THANHF TOONG]

*Vice Minister of Building; he was present at the Tri An hydroelectric plant when Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi visited the site recently. (NHAN DAN 24 Jul 88 p 1)

Nguyen Huu Tri [NGUYEENX HUWUX TRIS], Colonel

Standing member of the Military Draft Council, Ho Chi Minh City; on 10 Aug 88 he held a press conference on the work of his organization. (Ho Chi Minh City SAI-GON GIAI PHONG 12 Aug 88 p 1)

Truong Tung [TRUWOWNG TUNGF]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi Municipality; recently he headed a committee that selects model construction projects for Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 15 Jun 88 p 1)

Ngo Dat Tu [NGOO DATJ TUWS]

Deputy Editor of the mathematics magazine TOAN HOC VA TUOI TRE. His name appeared on the mast-head. (TOAN HOC VA TUOI TRE Feb 88 p 1)

Phan Dinh Vinh [PHAN DINHF VINH]

Deputy Director of the Foreign Relations Department of the CPV Central Committee; on 20 Jul 88 he welcomed a Cambodian delegation to Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 21 Jul 88 p 1)

Tran Luu Vy [TRAANF LUW VYJ]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; on 7-9 Jul 88 he spoke at a conference in Hanoi on party building. (HANOI MOI 10 Jul 88 p 1)

Nguyen Xuan [NGUYEENX XUAAN]

*SRV Ambassador to Laos; on 5 Jul 88 he welcomed a delegation to Vientiane headed by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. (HANOI MOI 7 Jul 88 p 1)

Nghiem Xuan Yem [NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM]

Secretary-General of the Vietnam Democratic Party; on 30 Jun 88 he attended the Party's 44th anniversary in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 1 Jul 88 p 1)

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